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LORD CROHAM is to review the structure, membership and working methods of the University Grants Committee. *The TIMES* profiles the former Sir Douglas Allen and the members of his review team (page 13)

It is now exactly 100 years since the first motor-car patent and 30 years since the first developments in academic **TRANSPORT STUDIES.** Martyn Cordey-Hayes reviews the subject and assesses its future task (page 15)

"Public issues and private troubles": in the latest of our **KEYWORKS** series, Harvey J. Kaye reassesses C. Wright Mills' seminal essay in social and historical method, *The Sociological Imagination* (page 16)

"A diary is a very dangerous document": so **JOHN COLVILLE**, who was assistant private secretary to both Neville Chamberlain and Sir Winston Churchill was told in December 1940. Vernon Bogdanor reviews Colville's insider account of life on *The Fringes of Power* (page 19)

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TIMES PAST — THE TIMES

HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT

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Formula and fudge

Both the University Grants Committee and the National Advisory Body are moving quickly and surely towards adopting funding mechanisms that can be summed up in the phrase "formula and fudge". The intention of both is to establish a regime under which money would be allocated to institutions in two tranches. Base funding would be determined according to a mechanical formula based on some combination of average and historic costs. Then this would be topped up by a more selective element, research support in the case of universities and the "higher education premium" in the case of polytechnics and colleges.

Of course both the UGC and the NAB will protest that their new two-part allocation systems cannot fairly be described as "formula and fudge". They will point out that neither has had any choice but to move towards formula funding; after the crisis of 1981 the UGC was obliged to make its allocation procedures more explicit, while the NAB, because of its constitution and the institutional practices it inherited, was stuck with formula funding from the start.

In particular they will resent the word "fudge" being applied to the more selective element they plan to make in their grants to institutions. The UGC will point out that in the case of universities this will be based on an exhaustive survey by its subcommittees of their research strengths and weaknesses. The NAB will point out that its "higher education premium" will not be a new conjuror's trick; rather it will be based on a genuine and detailed attempt to disentangle the distinctive cost profiles of further and higher education.

Both the UGC and the NAB will also argue that their new approaches to funding are superior to the old methods. The former will say that formula funding plus selective research support is a substantial improvement on the bad old days of "informed prejudice" – although sceptics may wonder how much has changed if a significant part of a university's grant is still dependent on a subjective assessment of its research worth. The NAB will point out that formula funding topped up by a straightforward "higher education premium" is much better than the incomprehensibly Byzantine system of subquanta and mitigation that it will replace – although again sceptics may wonder how the crucial division between base funding and topping-up premium will be addressed.

Of course two-tier funding chimes in well with the present politics of higher education, and especially its dominant themes of cost effectiveness and quality. Formula funding seems a suitable tool for promoting cost effectiveness; certainly in the absence of appropriate formulae it is difficult to assess the comparative efficiency of institutions. The UGC's new approach to research support, and to a much lesser extent the NAB's "higher education premium", appear to reflect the enhanced concern to promote quality. The first attempts to identify and reward excellence directly, while the second is aligned with the level of courses in polytechnics and colleges (and so approximately with their quality?). In their different ways they have a common intention and a likely common outcome, to mark out the "top" universities and polytechnics.

But the harmony between formula funding and cost effectiveness and between research selectivity or the "higher education premium" and quality may be difficult to achieve in practice. In the first case there is of course a presumption that expensive institutions are less efficient than cheaper ones. But before it becomes a proof, three hurdles have to be safely passed. First what do "expensive" and "cheap" mean? It is difficult to be satisfied that our existing range of performance and cost indicators is adequate; in particular the much used unit of resource is a treacherous measure. Second, the connection between cost and efficiency is far from simple. Without knowing very much more than we do at present about the way costs are built up in particular institutions it is difficult to make categorical judgements about their efficiency. Simple variables like rates can be extracted, but the incommensurability of superficially comparable costs goes much deeper.

Third, is it safe to regard the products of higher education as comparable? Of course it is part of the mythology of the system that all degrees and other qualifications are the same, but almost no one behaves as if they believed this. Two important questions then arise which demand clear answers. How much of the perceived difference between the quality of institutions and their products can be attributed to an inherent variety in standards and how much to external factors beyond the control of institutions? How much weight should be attached to the comparative quality of institutions when their formula costs are being compared to discover their relative cost effectiveness? After all if the measurement of quality is excluded entirely from the formula, the latter yields only tautological comparisons of efficiency.

Nor is the alignment of the UGC's research selectivity and the NAB's "higher education premium" with the promotion of quality any more exact. This might be achieved in the UGC's case if research selectivity could be applied with success and equity. But its successful application is likely to be distorted by the need to use this selective grant to fine tune the formula funding, and compromised by the more powerful gravity of the various "political overlays" which minister and others will provide.

Its equitable application cannot easily be assured either by an unreformed UGC. If so many people have come to distrust the integrity of the committee in making general allocations – hence the need for formula funding – why should they trust it to distribute this crucial research component? To many sceptics and critics, "informed prejudice" will seem to be alive and well. The problem of the UGC's legitimacy will not have disappeared with the introduction of above-the-board formula funding; it will simply have been displaced to the more confined but even more controversial territory of research reputations.

The difficulties faced by the new NAB approach are likely to be equally severe. Inevitably the "higher education premium" will be descriptive rather than dynamic, retrospective rather than progressive. So it in turn will need to be topped up by more selective initiatives. Yet the NAB cannot rely on even the residual consensus which allows the UGC, or at any rate its subcommittees, to operate with a still functional legitimacy.

There are two ways to fund higher education. One is to dismantle the costs of institutions to discover their detailed structure, and then to build an allocation formula based on the results. Maybe such an approach is impossibly reductionist. The second is to learn to live with "informed prejudice" or "judgemental overlays" and to accept that decisions about the comparative needs and merits (which of course are confusingly entwined in the practical world) of institutions can never be anything but subjective. Once the inevitability of subjectivity has been accepted, then steps can be taken to discipline its exercise and to hold the decision makers to closer account.

It is difficult to combine these two approaches to funding as both the UGC and the NAB are attempting. For they compromise and maybe undermine each other. Formula funding is unlikely to carry much conviction whatever its apparent objectivity and complexity if its results can be substantially modified by a selective topping-up grant. Either this selective element must be incorporated into the formula as a measurement of quality, or the attempt to develop a formula must be abandoned, except perhaps as preliminary in-house scribbling. The choice seems to be between confining the politics to the development of a formula but then relying on the formula to produce consistent results, or accepting that the whole allocation process is irredeemably political and subjective and concentrating on policing its results. The NAB is nearer the first and the UGC the second but they are on a convergent course – towards a mixed and confused regime of "formula and fudge" funding.

Rationalization in trouble

Rationalization is so much easier to preach than to practise, as two recent incidents have plainly demonstrated. The first is the rationalization of architecture schools in both universities and polytechnics that has been proposed by a joint University Grants Committee/National Advisory Body working party which was established to implement the broad recommendations of the Esher report. The second is the rationalization of initial teacher training in polytechnics and colleges recommended by the NAB but rejected by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

In the first case there are now unmistakable signs that the UGC will be unable to deliver its share of the cuts, because it has come under intense pressure to reprieve the architecture school at Queen's University, Belfast. The pressure on the NAB from the doomed public sector schools is also formidable but so far no single candidate with a peculiarly persuasive case for reprieve like Queen's has emerged.

This episode has demonstrated two formidable obstacles to successful rationalization. The first is that professional bodies, in this case the Royal Institute of British Architects, can always be relied on to grumble generally about the overproduction of graduates and about sagging standards. But they can never be relied on to acquiesce in the closure of professional schools so long as there is a shred of justification for keeping them all open. Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, the chairman of the UGC, is finding out the hard way that professional bodies have still to learn to take manpower planning seriously.

The second obstacle is the powerful regionalism with which the UGC now has to contend. As a national (ie British) institution the committee cannot afford to attach too much weight to the regional impact of its decisions. So they are vulnerable to reversal by the powerful political blocs in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and even in the English regions. With more emphasis being placed on industrial and community links and on continuing and inservice education it is inevitable that arguments that X school is the only provider in the south west or Y school in the north east will carry more weight than in the past.

The second episode represents the first serious occasion on which Sir Keith has rejected the advice of the NAB. He has accepted the views of his civil servants and the inspectors who sit on the NAB board that the NAB has shied away from tough decisions on initial teacher training, rather than the view of Mr Christopher Ball, chairman of the NAB board, that these proposals added up to a significant rationalization of teacher training, especially at the secondary level. Paradoxically, the effect of Sir Keith's rejection of the NAB proposals on the grounds that they are not tough enough is to reprieve Hertfordshire College of Higher Education, the one institution the NAB wanted him to close. But another effect is to reopen the files on the other colleges which had been on the NAB's original list but were subsequently reprieved.

Laurie Taylor

Vice chancellors have still not agreed on a strategy for improving the public image of universities nearly a year after the first meeting of the committee set up to look into the issue – *THES*, October 11.

Gentlemen, perhaps you will allow me to introduce our distinguished visitor, Mr Todd Sheister, who is deputy international creative consultant for the leading public relations firm of Young, Easy and Applebaughs. I'm sure we all look forward to hearing his views on a problem with which we have been wrestling for the last 12 months. Mr Sheister. **Thank you so much, vice chancellor. As we see it, the crux of your problem is that you have to sell a highly complex product – a product which like British Telecom is too multi-faceted for the general public to comprehend. So we must cut back to essentials. Gentlemen, what we need is a representative figure. What universities need is their very own Buzby. Their own Tony Tiger. Universities? They're Grrrrreat!**

What was that, Mr Sheister?

The tiger, vice chancellor. The way it speaks. They're Grrreat. Now there's no obvious animal already associated with universities which lends itself to this purpose. No Lloyds Black Horse or Midland Gryphon. . .

How about a Black Sheep?

Professor Gauntlet, I've warned you before about being unconstructive in these discussions. I'm sorry, Mr Sheister. . .

So we decided to zero straight in on the animal, with the highest known intelligence. *The dolphin.* And not just any old dolphin. We need to make the link with universities nice and clear. Just like Buzby – Buzz, Buzz, telephone lines – so what we came up with was – Don the Dolphin. I see.

That's Stage One. Then we bring in the big names. The personalities.

Ah yes.

I wonder if you'd all concentrate for a moment and tell me the personality name which comes to mind when you think of universities.

Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer?

Professor Gauntlet, that's your second warning. Erm . . . Bamber Gascoigne?

Too obvious.

Melvyn Bragg?

Too regional. No, it came to me in a flash last night. The perfect way to modernize the university image. The Three Degrees.

Ah.

Can't you see it now? Don the lovable Dolphin doing the up-front self, while in the background the Three Degrees are vamping out the jingle.

The jingle?

The slogan. The snappy slogan you said you were working on at your last meeting. How does it go?

Well, it's quite straightforward really. Much on the lines you suggested.

Great.

Yes, here we are. "We need our universities".

Pow. Pow.

Pardon?

That's where the brass riff would come in.

Ah. Yes, where was I now. Yes. "We need our universities. The thinking power behind tomorrow's high-tech world."

Pow. Pow.

"Unless of course you take a more humanistic and sceptical view of the whole notion of progress in the modern world".

Pow. Pow.

Third warning. Professor Gauntlet

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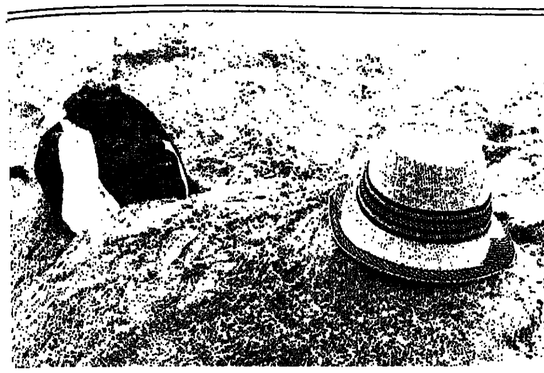


Sands of time: a mock burial for Ghanaian Emmanuel Tagoe, but a permanent entombment for the Open University's art and environment course, which has held its last summer school at the University of East Anglia. The course has been running for 10 years as the university's only practical arts degree, but high costs, with tutors brought from all over the world, have forced its closure.

New council will take broker role, says Prior

by Karen Gold

A committee of leading industrialists and academics to act as brokers between higher education and industry is being established under the leadership of Mr James Prior MP, a former Cabinet minister and chairman of the General Electric Company.

The committee, to be called the Council for Higher Education and Industry, is to have its first meeting at the end of next month. It has already attracted seedcorn money of £1,000 each from 12 companies, including GEC, and has its sights set on a large sum of money – $250,000 – from the United States to cover its first three years of operation.

It is to have 30 members: 20 from industry and 10 from higher education. The latter group is understood to include Mr Maurice Shock, vice chancellor of Leicester University and chairman of the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals; Sir Edward Parkes, vice chancellor of Leeds University; Mr John McKenzie, rector of Liverpool Polytechnic, and Dr Bob Smith, director of Kingston Polytechnic.

The idea for the council is taken from the American Council for Financial Aid to Education, which although not a channel for funds between American higher education and industry, has been successful in strengthening links between them.

A senior official at the Department of Education and Science visited the CFAE in America recently and was impressed with it. Although official DES presence on the British council is unlikely, Mr Prior has discussed it and the DES has been taking an interest, including advising on who might be invited to become members.

Mr Prior's interest in the subject concurs with the Government's recent Green Paper on the future of higher education, which argued that more funding for higher education should come from the private sector.

"I think there is a recognized need by both industry and by higher education that both have got to get closer to each other to understand each other's needs, and in the case of higher education to recognize that if they are to be successful in future they will require financial and other assistance from industry. Industry in return will of course be looking for initiatives which help their technical training and education problem," he told *The THES* this week.

Mr Prior said it was too early to tell how much money might be available for higher education from British industry. But Mr John Cassels, director general of the National Economic Development Office and also involved in the new council, said higher education here had much less industrial support than in other European countries. "I think there is an enormous amount of scope" he said, "there's good will and quite a lot of money about."

Like its American counterpart, the council would not act as a channel for funds, but to promote links between higher education and industry, said Mr Cassels.

The council was fairly confident of $250,000 for the first three years from American charitable foundations and American firms with British subsidiaries. This would pay for staff, publicity material, promotion, travelling and organizing seminars and conferences. Ideas the council would promote would include funding for new laboratories, support for university chairs, seconding and swapping staff on scholarships.

The council itself is expected to meet twice a year, with its first meeting on November 26.

Only three candidates fit poly bill

by John O'Leary

Only three of the 15 colleges which have made bids for polytechnic status satisfy the National Advisory Body's suggested criteria for selection. They are Humberside and Derbyshire colleges of higher education and the Roehampton Institute.

A NAB study group is meeting today to examine the cases made by all the colleges, but is being recommended to delay final consideration until next year so that the debate can form part of the national planning exercise to take effect in 1987/88.

Eight colleges made formal applications in response to the NAB's invitation for bids, while another seven expressed an intention to apply if more polytechnics were to be created. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has warned that he remains to be convinced.

The eight applications were from Buckinghamshire, Crewe and Alsager, Nene, Ealing, Humberside and Derbyshire colleges of higher education, and the Bolton and Dorset institutes. The others to be considered are the Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, Southampton, Croydon, Salford and Norwich City colleges, and the Roehampton and Essex institutes.

A minimum of 2,000 full-time equivalent students and a substantial proportion of degree work are the main criteria put forward by the NAB secretariat to qualify for further examination. Only Humberside, Derbyshire and Roehampton qualify on all counts, although Dorset is only 25 students short of the student numbers target. Both Bolton and Crewe and Alsager also fail only one of the tests.

The exercise is being undertaken at the request of the Department of Education and Science in response to an initial bid for polytechnic designation for Humberside. A report is expected at the next meeting of the NAB board, which is likely to accept the case for delay.

Appeal fails to avert strike threat

by David Jobbins and Olga Wojtas

A direct appeal by vice chancellors to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has failed to avert the threat of industrial action by academics and white collar staff.

Universities face the possibility of strikes by non-clinical academics, withdrawal from treatment of National Health Service patients by clinical staff, and yet to be determined action by clerical and secretarial workers.

Sir Keith told the vice chancellors he would tell them whether the Government would help universities pay the full National Health Service award to clinical academics within "a month or two".

The continuing doubt, communicated to the clinical academic staffs committee, provoked the British Dental and Medical Associations into calling a special meeting for November 18 to consider their response. Delegates will decide whether to take the dramatic step of considering withdrawal from NHS commitments.

Sir Edward Parkes, chairman of the employers' side and vice chancellor of Leeds University, appealed to Sir Keith to speed up his decision.

And Dr John Burnett, principal of Edinburgh, fiercely criticized him for his delay in responding to an approach first made informally a year ago and followed up by a formal letter in June.

"If any of my colleagues put a major question to me and I was not in a position to answer four or six months later I frankly would not, in my judgement, be fit to carry out my job, and I would expect court and senate to invite me to go," he said.

Sir Keith has apparently put the case for funding to the Treasury separately from the continuing public expenditure exercise, but chances of success are thought unlikely.

continued on page 3

Bishop issues warning

The Church of England today issued a blunt warning direct to the Prime Minister that it would not stand for further closures of its colleges.

In an uncompromising statement, the Bishop of London stressed that the Church would continue to work in partnership with the state in the provision of a national education system. But the remaining 12 of the church's 27 colleges would have to be preserved.

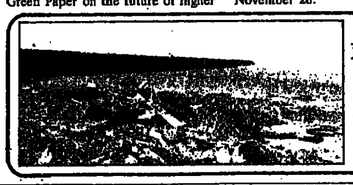
"It has to be placed on record that if any proposed change (eg the withdrawal of certain courses) were to have as its consequence the closure of any one of the remaining colleges, the Church could not countenance such an outcome and would therefore be compelled to do its utmost to resist any such change," the statement said.

The bishop's letter, sent on behalf of the General Synod Board of Education and the 12 church colleges, is a direct and speedy response to the decision by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to seek further rationalization among the teacher training colleges.

Sir Keith's rejection of advice from the National Advisory Body renews the threat to the College of St Mark and St John in particular. The Plymouth college was among those reprieved by the NAB after initial recommendations that its teacher training courses should be withdrawn.

Today's statement reminded the Prime Minister that the Church had responded to the postwar national need for more teachers at considerable cost to the church-going public, which contributed £3 million to the costs of expansion while the colleges raised £2.5 million themselves.

Teacher training closures, page 6



Riddles of public choice, 15

Claims of drunkenness and harassment in Leeds report

Allegations of unprofessional conduct by some academic staff, serious failures in course management, and tardy and inadequate responses by the polytechnic directorate are made in a report on Leeds Polytechnic's fine art degree.

The report, drawn up by an eight-member special review body appointed by the polytechnic governors to investigate fine art, will be discussed at an emergency meeting of the governors on November 5.

It recounts allegations by students that some staff in afternoon tutorials appeared to have been affected by drink, that on one well-documented occasion a member of staff was so drunk he kicked a studio door down; that a member of staff manhandled a female student, and that another female student was forced to give up working in a chosen area because of repeated sexual advances by a staff member.

The report says the evidence presented to the review body "suggests that behaviour on the part of some full time staff fell far short of standards normally expected of professional teachers".

The review body says recommendations for action on the behaviour of staff fall outside its remit. "But we conclude that these allegations of misconduct and abuse of position should be investigated by the appropriate procedures, initiated by the governors and directorate."

The review body was set up after a year of protests by fine art students and the polytechnic's student union, following appeals by nine students against their final degree results in 1984.

The report supports one of the main arguments of the students, which was that the nature of the fine art course changed while they were there. The report says options were withdrawn without explanation, a deliberate reduction and denigration of some experimental work appeared to take place, and some staff were not helpful to students working in these areas.

Tutorials were infrequent, students and staff missed appointments and there was no induction course for students until 1984, the report says. These were serious failures of course management, but the situation had improved since 1984.

The polytechnic's central administration had failed to deal adequately with the situation, and the response to students, once formal and offical procedures had proved ineffectual in meeting their complaints, was both tardy and inadequate.

The report was distributed to governors and polytechnic staff this week.

A spokesman for the school of creative arts and design said he had not read the report and was therefore unable to comment.

Councillor Geoff Driver, chairman of the polytechnic's board of governors, said that until the report had been discussed at the special governors' meeting on November 5 there would be no statement made on behalf either of the governors or the polytechnic director Dr Patrick Nuttgens.

A spokesman for the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education said the union acknowledged that the allegations in the report were serious. Neither as well as the polytechnic's fine art staff would respond to them on November 5.

"We do not wish to cover up anything which may have taken place," the spokesman said. "We very much regret the decision of the polytechnic governors that the review body should take statements in confidence, and in particular the decision by the review body to publish allegations in a form which besmirches the staff of the department in a general way.

"We are concerned that any disciplinary proceedings which may ensue should go through the proper and normal procedures. We regard it as important that, firstly, those against whom no allegations have been made should have their reputations cleared as soon as possible, and secondly that if disciplinary proceedings are to be established against our members this should be done as quickly as possible, within proper procedures, so unjustified allegations can be refuted."

I wrote in this column a few weeks ago that I was going to Paris to make an honest man of myself by exploring the Centre Georges Pompidou about which I keep talking. Now I have seen it, and hasten to record that after all I do not know what to make of it. Parisians seem to have forgotten about poor Pompidou and refer to it always as the Beaubourg. They have also forgotten to clean or maintain it, with grand Parisian contempt for the trivial, so it looks a mess. But it remains the most exhilarating experience of a building and on the whole I think I loathe it.

The celebrated aspects of Beaubourg life were thriving during a lovely weekend. A man was eating fire and walking on broken glass, if not eating it; another was escaping from vicious knots; the fountains were playing and snakes were curling and vomiting water. The pipes and tubes and funnels and struts were shining silver in the sun or blazing with primary colours. It was a happily modern and vulgar scene.

The problem is not the outside and the surroundings of the Pompidolion but the building itself. As a celebration of building science – or if you prefer the old-fashioned word, of plumbing – it is supreme; for all the guts are on the outside. When you get inside you wonder if it is an ordinary building in disguise, like the structures which nowadays are covered with fireproofing and then cased in more metal to look structural again. The famous expression of structure of modern architecture is usually a sham.

What made the building especially difficult for me was that it is quite unsuitable for disabled people. The door for the disabled leads only to one floor; a special lift reserved for the disabled leads only to another one; another door for the disabled was locked. The lavatories were another problem.

I now recognize that the French have two connected blind spots. They have never cared about lavatories and still don't, presumably still relieving themselves behind the tapestries. And facilities for the disabled, like the lavatories are primitive. The head of the school of architecture at the Polytechnic of Central London pushed me in my wheelchair through the centre of Paris, a memorable experience. For there are no ramps to pavements. I had an impression that wheelchairs had never been seen before in Paris. My appearance had the interest of novelty.

It all confirmed my impression that the French are pretty weird. At the end of our conference in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, a jazz band of architectural students – two trumpets, two trombones, three horns and a lad squatting on a drum and beating cymbals – woke us up and accompanied us to a cafe where they drove the few respectable citizens away. When I had recovered my hearing, having mistakenly sat beside them, I set out on my travels again.

On the way back some plane went wrong and we all had to crowd into another one. It has happened to me in France before. I can never rid myself of an impression that a French bureaucrat lives on the very verge of panic, shrugging his shoulders, giving way to despair, announcing how hopeless it all is. At any minute I think he will put a pistol to his head and pull the trigger. But he doesn't. he just goes home, leaving us limp and exhausted.

Patrick Nuttgens

letters to the editor

Psychology of war and peace

Sir, – Nora Beloff's article, (*THES* October 11) is a timely reminder of the perils of false expertise. Your readers may have noticed the continuing correspondence about psychology in *The Times* under the running title Pseudo-Science arising from remarks made by Sir George Porter, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science concerning the harm that can be done "by those who pronounce on every aspect of human behaviour, on the flimsiest of evidence, and in the name of science".

I feel unease, as an unconsulted member of the British Psychological Society, at the sponsorship by the Society's council of Dr James Thompson's book *The Psychological Aspects of Nuclear War*, which is the basis of Nora Beloff's article. Endorsement of the book's stance by a learned society gives unscientifically merited approbation to a particular political approach to the maintenance of peace. Political bias is implicit not only in the choice of the author who is founder of Psychologists for Peace but also of the reviewer for the BPS *Bulletin* – that well-known scientist, the Rt. Hon. Tony Benn MP.

There is, of course, genuine expertise to be found among psychologists, as there is in defence, disarmament and diplomatic circles. As Miss Beloff mentioned in her article I, as a Russian-speaking psychologist, attempt to bridge one gap in our mutual understanding by making available to English-speaking psychologists the work of their Soviet counterparts by way of an index of Soviet psychological references.

I believe that nations do not mistrust each other because they are armed; they arm because they mistrust each other. A more critical awareness of the nature and limits of each field of special skill in the confidence-building business would assist in achieving that peace that we all desire and provide a genuine basis for mutual respect and co-operation with our friends in the Soviety Union.

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH ROBERTS,
52 Paultons Square,
London SW3.

Sir, – Nora Beloff's article on the British Psychological Society's statement, *Psychological Aspects of Nuclear War*, contains much polemic but little information that would help readers evaluate the statement. As editor of the statement, perhaps you will allow me to comment on just two of the many misleading impressions given in the article.

The statement was indeed "submitted to seven anonymous 'experts' before being adopted as a policy statement", but this stengthens rather than weakens its claim to be an objective review of evidence on the contribution of psychology to the nuclear debate. Rigorous, anonymous, peer refereeing is usual for articles in scientific journals. The seven referees were eminent British professors of psychology, chosen for their expertise in the various psychological areas reviewed in the text.

They were sent the draft produced by James Thompson in consultation with other psychologists. As editor of one of the BPS's scientific journals, I was invited by the BPS council to co-ordinate their responses and help produce the final version, which was seen by two of the original referees. As a result, the statement was subjected to more thorough scrutiny than is customary even with journal articles, where it is rare to use more than two referees. Indeed, the 48 council members, including both academic and professional psychologists, were so concerned that it should be a scholarly, non-partisan review of the literature that they insisted on agreeing every word of the 127-page statement before adopting it.

The decision to ask Tony Benn to review the statement in the BPS *Bulletin* was made independently by the review editor, in consultation with the two editors of the *Bulletin*, but without consulting anyone who had anything to do with the production of the statement. This is the usual procedure with book reviews in BPS journals. Since most psychologists would be familiar with the literature reviewed in the statement, the choice of someone with well-known opinions, who was not a psychologist, was made both to get an external view and to provoke comment. The same criticism could be made of the decision to allow Nora Beloff space in *The THES*.

What Nora Beloff fails to note is that Tony Benn was also critical of the statement, albeit in a more informed and constructive way. The fact that the left and the right found the statement important enough to comment on confirms for me the view that psychologists do have a contribution to make to the nuclear debate.

It is easy to see through Nora Beloff's polemic. Her article should at least provide helpful advertising for the statement. However, those expecting a unilateralist tract will be sorely disappointed. The reception given to the statement on its launch at the House of Commons, with all-party support, made this clear. Throughout, the focus was on what the science of psychology had to say about the relevant issues. No one treated that meeting as an exercise in disarmament.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS LEACH,
Chair, BPS journals committee,
University of Newcastle.

Formula and fudge

Sir, – Your interesting leading article "Formula and fudge" (*THES*, October 18), on the difficulties faced by the University Grants Council and the National Advisory Body in finding an appropriate means of distributing funds, deserves comment.

First, it might be noted, though it was not by your leader writer, that part of the problem raised by dividing the cake is the adequacy of its size. This is a particularly acute problem in the public sector, and likely to become more so, if your assessment on page 3 of the same issue on the shortfall in 1986 is accurate.

For the rest, you are right to portray the alternatives as rational-technical (formula) and subjective-political (fudge), for that is how they are almost universally seen, though not everyone would approve of your terminology, particularly the faintly disparaging use of the political as in your reference to "informed prejudice". However, the distinction between formula and fudge is not as great as you imagine.

It is not just, as you recognize, that the development of a formula is itself a political process, with the varying interests making judgements on the basis of "What's in it for me?" (or "my constituents"), a process which is much clearer in the case of the NAB, where the interests, are specifically represented. Hence the "Byzantine system of sub-quanta and mitigation" to which you refer.

It is also that the search for a rational objective formula is a chimera, not because of reductionism, but because no formula can ever be neutral. There is ample evidence from the literature of rational policy-making over the past 20 years, from cost-benefit analysis to public expenditure control, to indicate, in the words of one study, that rational prescriptions are "the counter over which bargains are struck".

In other words, the fudge is part of the formula and, far from being "a mixed and confused regime", is the only possible way forward. The trick, of course, is to fudge the formula or formulate the fudge, in ways which are broadly acceptable.

But that, as they say, is another question.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN JONES,
Department of Social Sciences,
Sunderland Polytechnic.

Explaining Japan

Sir, – I have great admiration for Professor Bowring (Letters, October 19) and agree with all that he says, but surely a good knowledge of English and an understanding of British customs and cultural presuppositions are also relevant to Japanese studies in this country of ours? If Japanese language ability were assessed on a scale of one to 10, then about 100 million people in the world would score 10 and the rest nothing, except for a few thousand struggling, like me, somewhere in between.

However, the 100 million are nearly all Japanese, and few of them have the slightest notion of how to explain Japanese culture to the uncomprehending, post-Freudian, non-Buddhist foreigners who constitute the rest of the world. Therefore Japanese language ability does not correlate with ability to explain Japan – an important if hidden aspect of current Japanese studies.

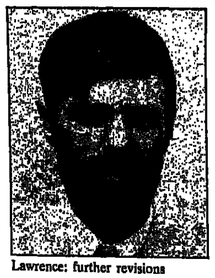
To suggest that we have to know the language before we know *anything* useful about Japanese culture is clearly misleading, and I am glad that Professor Bowring did not say this, but only that "one cannot know the language without also understanding the culture". This suggests that learning about Japanese culture and learning Japanese language should be pursued together. Let's follow Professor Bowring's ideal

Yours cross-culturally,
BRIAN BOCKING,
Tarduf House,
Maddiston,
Falkirk.

Lawrence lines

In his review of my new book *D. H. Lawrence: Life into Art* (*THES*, October 11) Philip Hobsbaum accuses me of continuing to prefer "a rejected draft of *Bavarian Gentians* to the text as it appeared in Lawrence's *Last Poems*." Rejected by whom? Certainly not by Lawrence, who of course had nothing to do with the publication of *Last Poems* two years after his death. Professor Hobsbaum's preference for the penultimate version of *Bavarian Gentians* seems to have prevented him from following my account of the genesis of the poem. May I briefly try again.

Lawrence began *Bavarian Gentians* in Bavaria in September 1929 with two very sketchy drafts called *Glory of Darkness*. The following month, back in Bandol, he returned to the poem and in his *Last Poems* notebook produced another draft. Lines 4–8 were completely rewritten. He also improved the last line. This page of the *Last Poems* notebook is reproduced as frontispiece to volume



Lawrence: further revisions

two of the Heinemann edition of the *Complete Poems*. Lawrence then turned to the next page of the notebook to make a fair copy, but, as usual, could not resist the opportunity to make further revisions, the most important being the addition of three new lines at the end.

When Richard Aldington edited *Last Poems* for publication after Lawrence's death, without any explanation in his introduction he printed the penultimate version of *Bavarian Gentians* in the body of the book and consigned the final version to the appendix. Philip Hobsbaum has, of course, every right to prefer the penultimate draft. In my book it was my job to describe the genesis of the poem and to try to explain why Lawrence made the changes and additions of the final version. As editor of the Penguin *Selected Poems* I am surely obliged to give the final version, whether I prefer it or not. This I have done in all printings since 1975.

Philip Hobsbaum also accuses me of "cruelly misprinting" *Bavarian Gentians* in the first edition of the Penguin selection. I have looked carefully at the poem in that 1972 edition (which used his preferred text) and cannot find a single misprint.

KEITH SAGAR,
Department of Extra-Mural Studies,
University of Manchester.

Personal touch

Sir, – I share the concern expressed by careers officers (*THES*, October 18) that the new, electronic methods of publishing course vacancies to be used by the Polytechnics Central Admissions System in the clearing period might suggest the loss of the personal touch in advice given to potential students.

What the PCAS is attempting to do is to provide an up-to-the-minute picture of vacancies so that unplaced candidates for admission can make an informed choice on the course to which they wish to be admitted. At a time when speed of action is of the essence, so that matters such as grants and accommodation can be arranged well in advance of students' registering, delay must be kept to a minimum. Protracted counselling in the month of September may well therefore be inopportune.

In the welter of the detail of hundreds of thousands of applications, computer technology and electronic mail the PCAS recognizes that an individual's application is one of the single most important events of his or her life and it is essential that any overall system must not lose sight of the needs of the individual. We believe that the fall-back position of an applicant not achieving the requisite success in the public examinations should be determined in advance of the publication of results, such that detailed counselling will have been carried out well in advance of the necessary swift and decisive action.

I trust that the Advanced Further Education Information Service will in future assist both constructive counselling and speed of action. Applicants and their advisers can rest assured that the PCAS has, in all its planning, their well-being as its major preoccupation.

Yours faithfully,
M A HIGGINS,
Chief executive,
Polytechnics Central Admissions System, Cheltenham.

Missed story

Sir, – I refer to your report about the furnishing of the vice chancellor's residence in Bristol and the student allegation in which you report that discussion was not reported in the university *Newsletter*, (*THES*, October 11).

It was reported in *Newsletter* volume 15 number 15 dated May 2 1985, on page 7. *The THES* was sent a copy. Slow readers in the newsroom?

Yours faithfully,
DON CARLETON,
Information Officer,
University of Bristol.

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut or amend them if necessary.

Universities win ally in wake of Jarratt

by Peter Aspden

The failure of universities to use a wide range of performance indicators – one of the main shortcomings identified by the Jarratt report on efficiency – has been defended by the vice chancellor of Manchester University, professor Mark Richmond, chairman of the group assigned to look into the subject.

The joint Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals and University Grants Committee group has held its first meeting to discuss the Jarratt recommendations that universities should show a greater awareness of costs, and develop reliable and consistent performance indicators.

But Professor Richmond said that the discussion was dominated by the sheer enormity and complexity of the subject. "Universities have only developed a minimal range of performance indicators – but there are very good reasons for that," he said after the meeting.

"To take just one example, of staff-student ratios, what do you define as a member of staff? And how do you define a student? Is it an eight-week Cambridge student, a 10-week Manchester student or a 48-week-year medical student?

"The problem we have to tackle here is an enormous one. There will be plenty of opportunities to bore everyone by being too philosophical, but the committee has decided to take a pragmatic approach to the issue."

A likely approach was to examine individual paradigm examples of specific types of performance indicators at a given university. "Then we can realize and understand what the pitfalls are and go back to the beginning again."

Professor Richmond did not expect the committee to produce a report before the end of this academic year. "We will spend a lot of time collecting information. The committee's work will probably be more valuable for the questions it poses than the answers it provides."

The Jarratt report divided performance indicators into internal, external and operating measurements, and said that although most universities had devised their own series, they were rarely brought together and considered as a whole.

The other members of the joint CVCP/UGC committee are: Dr Ewan Page, vice chancellor of Reading; Professor Geoffrey Sims, vice chancellor of Sheffield; Professor Gordon Higginson, vice chancellor of Southampton; Mr Denis Linfoot, registrar of Kent; Professor John Sizer, Professor Martin Harris and Professor Richard Layard, members of the UGC.

Royal wave: The Princess of Wales dropped into the University of Ulster during her visit to Belfast this week and toured the faculty of art and design. The Princess, a noted fashion lover, showed a particular interest in the faculty's work in embroidery, silversmithing, jewellery and textiles. She was received at the university by the vice chancellor, Mr Derek Birley (left).

Dundee drafts job cuts plan

Dundee University's draft response on cuts to the University Grants Committee earmarks the science, arts, and social science faculties for heaviest losses.

The draft plan, already passed by the senate and to be considered by the court on Monday, does not specify percentage figures for faculty cuts or the number of posts which might be lost.

But it says a 2 per cent annual cut in income would mean "above average staff reductions in art and social science, with particularly heavy losses in philosophy and probably the arts subjects generally." These would inevitably affect research by increasing the teaching load, limiting sabbatical leave and reducing the number of potential researchers.

The above average cuts in science would be "loaded heavily on to chemistry and to a lesser extent, physics." The two subjects each have one strong research group, says the paper, but student numbers have dropped in comparison to staff numbers.

A merger of physics and electronics is contemplated and the paper does not rule out a merger between the entire faculties of science and engineering and applied science.

Medicine and dentistry, however, should not face more than "a token reduction in resources" which accentuates problems for the rest of the university.

These subjects are to be protected because of "vigorous research activities", with no cuts in their teaching load, and the recognition of their high level of clinical responsibilities: a third of Tayside Region's consultant posts are held by university staff.

Adult infrastructure threatened

by Felicity Jones

Government policy in adult education has weakened the service to such a point that the infrastructure to support new initiatives for the unemployed was threatened, a Department of Education and Science funded report carried out by the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education has warned.

The survey was commissioned by the DES to match the REPLAN programme for the unemployed and the findings were delayed until an agreed format could be reached between the researchers and the department.

It was unrealistic to expect concessionary fees without budgetary adjustments and more money needed to be put into publicity which was specially targeted at the unemployed. The total DES money in England and Wales for this purpose was only £2.5 million.

During the 1970s women's unemployment had increased by 15 per cent more than men but this had been largely ignored. Dr Veronica McGivnay, a co-researcher on the project said: "There has not been sufficient recognition of the scale and size of the problem of female unemployment.

"Apart from some access courses the most significant developments have been in the women's training centres which encourage them into non-traditional areas but that has been through tapping European social fund money," she said.

Dr Alan Charnley, NIACE's director of research, said that it was going to be much harder to reach the unemployed than official policy-makers had thought. "What will be needed is applied doggedness rather than cloud-like optimism because there is no doubt it is going to be difficult to reach them," he said.

Review of recruitment methods, access, fee levels, premises for teaching, length and timing, content and learning methods tailored to unemployed students was the key to success.

"The sort of people who are unemployed is much wider than one might expect and any old classroom is not going to attract the ex-manager of ICI," said Dr Charnley who also saw the need for greater flexibility and continuity in courses of staff training.

Working-class unemployed had long been put off education and needed new incentives to get them on to courses.

Plea for £15m more from pool

by John O'Leary

Local authority leaders were meeting Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday in the hope of increasing the size of next year's budget for polytechnics and colleges.

In the statutory consultation on education spending throughout the local authority sector, Sir Keith was expected to confirm his intention to set a limit of £660 million for the advanced further education pool.

The meeting has seldom produced a change of heart on the size of the pool, but the local authority associations were determined to press for at least an extra £15 million. This is the amount they believe is needed even to maintain the current funding levels and student intakes.

The figure based on discussions between the National Advisory Body and county treasurers who are regular advisers to the associations. It was accepted by the NAB board as a realistic repricing of the current budget of £620 million.

A case has been made already in the joint local and central government Expenditure Steering Group (Education) for a larger amount to be made available for public sector higher education. But the Department of Education and Science has settled on £660 million in the expectation of further economies in non-teaching costs and the completion of the move to an average staff/student ratio of 12:1.

Work has started in a NAB working group on proposals for distributing such a budget. In the two preferred alternative systems of allocation, fewer than half the polytechnics would be compensated for inflation despite the adoption of a new method of compensating for the extra costs.

University pay strike threat

continued from front page

There are said to be no active inter-departmental discussions on the issue under way.

Vice chancellors emerged from the talks hopeful that their case on recruitment and retention problems had been made and that their plans for structural changes and performance assessment could lead to more money in the longer term.

But Ms Diana Warwick, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers attacked the vice chancellors for their single-handed approach when an earlier joint approach might have led to the possibility of more resources to help resolve the pay stalemate.

Non-clinical academics are the only group not to be offered 5.25 per cent and are demanding at least as much as the settlement for polytechnic and college lecturers.

Ms Warwick said: "Unless the employers move they will be in a less favourable negotiating position with the Government than at the moment they will be seeking even more money to make up the shortfall."

Union leaders representing white-collar staff have turned down offers ranging from £4,50 a week for the lowest paid to £8 for the highest. They are to meet next month to consider their next steps.

Mr Brian Taylor, secretary general of the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals, said: "There is absolutely minus-zero prospect of any resources in the current year. What we were left with was some light at the end of a very long tunnel which we could move towards."

Natfhe slams architecture schools rift

Transbinary reviews will lose their credibility if the school of architecture at Queen's University, Belfast, remains open while three polytechnic schools are closed, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education warned this week.

Speculation that the Queen's school would be reprieved, despite a recommendation for closure by a joint University Grants Committee/National Advisory Body working party, prompted a tough statement by Mr Frank Griffiths, education secretary of Natfhe.

The group's report, which has still to be considered by its parent bodies, proposed that the Huddersfield and North East London Polytechnic schools should close, as well as that at Queen's. It also recommended that the Inner London Education Authority's four polytechnic schools should be reduced to three.

Mr Griffiths said that the review had discriminated already against the public sector and the polytechnic departments had to undergo scrutiny by three different bodies, compared to the universities' one.

"Many teachers in the public sector already fear that transbinary planning will always operate in effect to the disadvantage of the public sector," he said. "If there is not even-handedness in the way in which reviews across the two sectors are conducted – and that applies both to the criteria on which reviews are based and the ways in which those criteria are applied – then all credibility of genuine planning is lost."

Evening kick-off for the students of soccer violence

The battle between the fans on the football terraces of Europe has not escaped the notice of the ubiquitous evening class.

Football is being given extra time by the University of London's department of extramural studies who will be putting the ball into play with a six-week evening course on "Football violence: a historical and sociological analysis".

The course will tackle violence at soccer matches in the context of the cultural and social structures which produce "hooligans".

Under the whistle of tutor Stephen Barrott, students will start with the recent events at the European Cup Final in Brussels and consider football riots as a historical phenomenon in terms of changes in the structure of the game and of modern British society.

The classes, held under the umbrella of the social and community studies programme, will review the available research and the various explanations for hooliganism.

Media coverage, comparative evidence, politics and policy will all take the field in discussions.

● London University is linking up with the London Australian Studies Centre and the Australian Film Society to look at the growth of Australian cinema in the last 15 years.

Higher Education for the Labour Party (HELP)

For further details of the campaign, write to

HELP
c/o Mr Giles Radice MP
House of Commons
SW1A 0AA.

DON'S DIARY

06.41. Alarm clock. Loo. Tea in bed to J. Review of papers on Radio 4. Policeman killed in Tottenham. Shave. Drink tea.
07.00. Dress. Ulster tie to annoy any lefties I meet. News, preceded by jingles and interrupted by American pop music, on *France-Inter* (easy to get in Leeds on 1829 metres, 164 Kc/s). First item: Alain Prost world racing champion; *violent combats de rue à Tottenham*; Mario Soares loses majority in Portugal. Weather forecast: end of drought in central and South West France.
07.30. Breakfast. Wash up over dishes and last night's saucepans. Take bin liner out to dustbin. Remember to replace it. Switch on loaded washing machine. Sense of achievement. Loo. Glance at *Times*. Bishop Tutu in black sunglasses beaming on two white godsons in Fair Isle sweaters. Sarah Kenyo to publish book. Remember RDDG's comment on the Profumo case: "The last time a British cabinet minister bit the dust, it was for fiddling with a guardsman in St James's Park. This, at least, is a step in the right direction.
08.13. Drive to work. Interview on Radio 4 with white residents from Tottenham. Congratulate myself on having chosen parents whose genes and encouragement predestined me to enjoy being a member of the white, professional upper middle class.
08.30. Review of French press on radio. *L'Humanité* very critical of Alain Prost for driving foreign car (Honda). French left-wing press still splendidly chauvinistic. Original 18th century meaning of *patriote*: keen republican.
08.45. Department. Saturday's mail. No invitations to be external examiner, write programmes for BBC, or reviews for *TLS*. £25 from Macmillan's for report on proposed history of French lit. Letter from *Exeter Tapes* inviting me to record talks on A level set books. Will do. Like to earn enough in extras to pay for all alcohol consumed over year. Narcissistic pleasure in hearing own voice on cassette. Loo.
09.05. First lecture in term. Second year, problems of modern France. Distribute cyclostyled hymnsheets giving potted history of France from 1789 to 1984. Explain that course is nevertheless basically linguistic and suggest look at last year's examination paper to confirm this. In tutorials, the only spontaneous questions ever asked concern questions in exam.
Promise to tell them how to discuss unemployment, trade unions, social security, in French. Carry on at some length about why Mitterand said "Non" to Gorbachov's offer to include the French nuclear deterrent in future disarmament talks (recall Krushchev's: "What's mine's mine; what's yours is negotiable").
Point to Ulster tie to remind students of my situation well to the right of Louis XIV and stress that nobody can present an objective account of these matters. Only fair to tell them that I am a member of the Conservative *and Unionist* Party so that they can make the necessary deductions.
10.00. End of official duties for today. Open mail. Work on paper to be given in Hull on *Proust and the Internationalist Fallacy*. Agree with Barthes, Valéry, Wilmati, D. H. Lawrence that you must trust the song, not the singer. But cannot cure myself of idle curiosity as to whether Proust really meant it when he described love as a disease and said that friendship was fatal to the artist.
10.45. Phonecall from elder daughter C. They spent the week-end in Bedford and have a trout for us from Uncle T. Would I like to walk round to collect it and admire new bathroom extension? If Proust had, like me, two s, and two d., he might have been less miserably self centred. He would also not have written *A la recherche du temps perdu*. I haven't either, of course.
11.00. Coffee with TEH. Discuss whether X and Y have published enough to have a reasonable chance of promotion to senior lectureship.
11.00. Back to Proust. But why should the British taxpayer fork out well over £30,000 a year to enable me to sit in total security in a large, well-heated room speculating on the ideas of a rich, asthmatic, half-Gentile, spoilt mother's boy who never earned an honest penny in his life either while Tottenham ... Proust would never have asked. He was an Artist. *Cf* James Joyce in Stoppard's *Travesties*: "What did I do in the Great War? I wrote *Ulysses*".
11.47 Phone call from SF, one of my favourite registry girls. The v-c would like me to convene and chair one of the groups to meet the University Grants Committee when they come to Leeds on November 2. That takes my mind off Proust. Loo.
11.53. Back to Proust. Refute the clerihew: "Sodom and Gomorrah/ Were held in horror/Till given a boost/By Proust". He was anything but an apostle for gay lib, believing homosexuality to stem from a cruel physiological joke whereby a woman's sexuality was emprisoned in a man's body (and vice versa).
12.55. Arrive in SCR early for lunch with B and JW so that I can make sure, for once, of buying drinks. Cheese and tomatoes, salad. Joined by SM and JR. The Americans solved their problems after the 1967 riots by positive discrimination which helped incorporate blacks into an increasingly prosperous society. We shan't be able to do this because we are all getting poorer – and we are getting poorer because boys like me were trained to be clever about Proust instead of learning how to be managers and scientists. Margaret and Keith right, as usual.
13.50. Collect papers about UGC meeting from SF. Draft letter to arrange preliminary meeting. Modern languages library to read *Le Monde*. On way back, meet MFM, boast to her about my article on Caesarism in French history accepted by *Encounter*. Tendency of French to have to solve their political problems by calling or letting in a military man: Napoleon I, Napoleon III, Pétain, de Gaulle. A Latin phenomenon (France, South America), which doesn't afflict WASP countries like ours. Yet.
14.27. Back to Proust. Argue that his innumerable statements about *A la recherche du temps perdu* show he didn't understand how good a writer he was. He never mentions his humour, which is terrific, better at times even than Saki or P. G. Wodehouse.
14.00. Tea. Sign letters to group to meet UGC.
14.28. N. arrives, by prearrangement to be driven home from school. And some of my colleagues complain about being *overworked*.
14.50. Home Delighted to find books left for review in *Yorkshire Post*. One on Zola, one on Edith Piaf, one (by an American woman whose book on French 19th century feminism I panned last year in *European Studies*) entitled *Confessions of a Concierge* (sic Yale University Press, £14.95).
18.05. Sherry. *Côtes du Rhone*; ham wrapped in celery, covered in cheese sauce and baked in oven. Delicious. Interrupted by anguished phone call from neighbour. Promise to go over after dinner, promise myself to be back for *The Archers*.
19.35. Neighbour's problems complicated: son sent off to Orléans to spend six months doing job supposedly organized by University of S. On arrival, job cancelled. Resist temptation to say typical of the French. Counsel patience in dealings with them and with University of S. Back too late for Archers. Curses.
21.30. Watch episode 3 of *Tender is the Night*. Large Scotch to help me stand the misery. Why don't they have babies and take jobs?
23.20. Watch French television news on BBC2. Loo. Another Scotch. And S. to B.

Philip Thody

The author is professor of French at the University of Leeds.

Slav attack feared on three fronts

by Peter Aspden

Lecturers in Russian and Slavonic studies fear a three-prong attack on their subject could lead to department closures and job losses.

They voiced their concerns at a national meeting of the British Universities Association of Slavists in Birmingham, when the threat posed by the University Grants Committee's emphasis on rationalization was discussed.

Dr Archie Tait, a lecturer in Russian language and literature at Birmingham University, said: "We see three things which currently threaten us – the UGC views on small departments, the national switch from arts to sciences, and the prospect of declining resources over the next few years anyway."

Lecturers were particularly concerned about the UGC's August letter to universities, which encouraged bilateral initiatives to take place to further rationalization.

"We are worried that individual decisions taken by universities may not necessarily add up to a sensible policy nationally, and we are trying to devise a more rational scheme," Dr Tait said.

But the heads of departments could not agree on how to set up a smaller group to draw up a national plan for the study of Russian. "It was widely discussed, but the meeting decided against it," Dr Tait said.

Birmingham was one of four universities, along with Oxford, Bristol and London's School of Slavonic and East European Studies, recommended for expansion in Russian in the wake of the UGC's Atkinson report on the subject in 1979.

Plan to boost teachers' management skills

by Carolyn Dempster

Interim funding for the education management training of further education teachers is under consideration by the government, following its acceptance of the advice of the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers (ACSET).

In a letter to ACSET chairman, Sir Clifford Butler, Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph welcomes the recommendations of the July ACSET report on the preparation of further education teachers for education management.

"The further and higher education system faces a period of unparalleled change, in which management skills of the highest order need to be deployed if the system is to become more economical, efficient and effective," he states.

He praises initiatives already being taken in this field by the FE Staff College and goes on to say that he is considering the possibility of providing support for the FHE education management training within the 1986/87 inservice Training Grants Scheme.

Also under consideration is whether the proposed new specific grant scheme for inservice training should cover FE lecturers as well as schoolteachers, states Sir Keith.

The ACSET report recommends that each institution should formulate a policy on education management training; each local education authority should formulate proposals for courses and training opportunities on a regional or national basis; Regional Advisory Councils should consider a planning mechanism to review these proposals; the FE Staff College should be prepared to provide appropriate training to RAC officers, and the Further Education Unit should consider its role in generating new forms of course development.

Improvements in provision would be best served by shorter and more sharply-focused training opportunities, it adds. These include in-house provision; more flexible training techniques such as distance learning to facilitate "on-the-job" management development; an expanded range of training for senior staff to be provided by the FE Staff College and short courses offered by HE establishments. The RAC would ensure the needs of institutions would be met in a cost effective manner.

Any expansion of training and in-house course provision will demand a significantly larger number of FE teachers with the requisite expertise – a factor the RACs will have to take into account.

On the question of finance, the report concludes that the new and expanded functions envisaged for the FE Staff College, RACs and FEU would require additional funds.

Call for fresh look at 16-plus

The rising number of young people staying on in full-time education, and success of the £38 million Technical and Vocational Educational Initiative underscore the need for a fresh appraisal of education provision for the 16-plus age group, Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, told an education conference in Birmingham this week.

Preparing young people for work did not mean setting education against training, nor did it require sterile debate about academic versus vocational, he told delegates to the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers conference.

Changes in education and training patterns such as the rise in 16-year-olds staying on in full-time education – 10 per cent more now than 10 years ago – with a quarter of 16 to 18-year-olds on the Youth Training Scheme meant a 15 per cent decline in the number of 16 to 18-year-olds entering the labour market over the past decade.

More needed to be done for the substantial proportion of school children who left without a useful qualification, he added.

The TVEI scheme, currently running 74 projects, was stimulating a more relevant curriculum at school. The strength, and success of the initiative lay in its broad and balanced curriculum – with the emphasis on motivation and problem-solving in subjects ranging from robotics to tourism.

Initial resistance to the scheme by local education authorities because of the manner of its implementation and funding in 1983, seems to have broken down with a total of 74 authorities now involved – 15 of them in the Midlands.

Over the next two years, the Manpower Services Commission, which funds the scheme, will support programmes of TVEI-related inservice Training (TRIST) from a fund of £25 million, with a further £2.5 million for additional innovative and supportive projects.

Principal accused of racism to face inquiry

Lecturers hope to resume normal teaching at Waltham Forest College on Monday following the announcement by councillors of an inquiry into allegedly racist comments by the principal.

The inquiry, set up by Waltham Forest's further education subcommittee, will consider whether to take disciplinary action against the principal, Mr Jack Fuller. In a letter to *The Times* two weeks ago, Mr Fuller blamed young blacks for thefts and vandalism at the college. The full education committee will also consider the case.

Students have been picketing the college to prevent the principal from attending and a senior official of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education said this week he hoped their action would be halted.

The Natfhe branch at the college has criticized Mr Fuller's comments and national officials say they have detected no signs of a rumoured mass defection to the rival Professional Association of Teachers.

In his letter, written in the wake of the riots in nearby Tottenham, Mr Fuller said many Asian and Afro-Caribbean students had done well at the college, but there had been an increasing number of robberies and assaults carried out by intruders.

"The majority of snatches and petty thefts are committed by young West Indians," he said. "Aggressive attitudes and actual violence by young West Indians only makes racism worse. Achievement is the only way to gain acceptance, not arrogance, abuse and hostility."

However, Natfhe officials are not convinced that the catalogue of incidents drawn up by Mr Fuller's supporters vindicate his assertions.

David Hodge: courageous

A friend who lived for his work

by Ian Coxon

Conferences and other key gatherings in the higher education calendar will not be the same without the slight, bespectacled, bearded figure of David Hodge quietly darting in and fro with his camera.

David, who died last week in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, as a result of head injuries sustained on a *Sunday Telegraph* assignment covering last month's Brixton riots, literally lived for his work, much of which was published in *The THES*. At the Mile End flat, a stone's throw from the London Hospital where he had once been a postgraduate immunologist, half of David's bedroom had been partitioned off, from the day he moved in, to accommodate a highly sophisticated darkroom.

Just three months ago, as plans crystallized for a long-cherished ambition to set up his own picture agency, David had been able to split work from home and establish a studio close to Fleet Street. Not yet 30, he had a very promising career in photojournalism ahead of him.

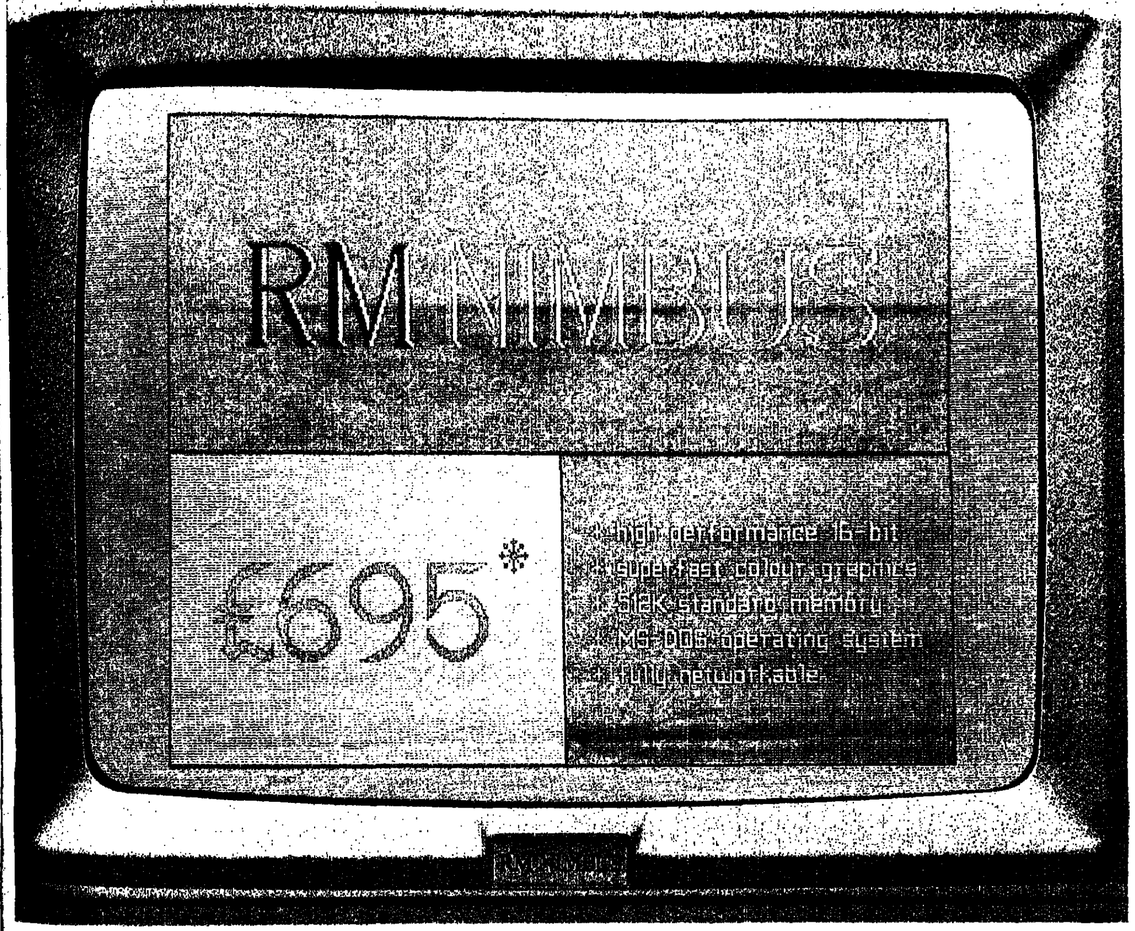
The tragic circumstances of David Hodge's death have stunned and appalled the many people connected with journalism, education, science and medicine who knew him and his work with affection. He was a valued contributor to this newspaper and he will be sadly missed.

To honour David, with the approval of his parents, Phillip and Anne Hodge, a public appeal has been launched this week to establish a fund for an annual award scheme in his memory which will encourage other promising young photojournalists.

It is hoped the scheme will achieve charitable status, and it is intended that the first award will be launched early in the new year with a distinguished panel of judges. The David Hodge Memorial Appeal has the full support of *The THES*.

People and organizations wishing to pay tribute to a courageous photojournalist, who in his tragically short career made notable contributions to the promotion of education and medical science, are asked to send donations to: David Hodge Memorial Appeal, Lloyds Bank plc, 83 Clarence Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT1 1RE. Cheques should be crossed and made payable to: David Hodge Memorial Appeal.

● *A memorial service will be held tomorrow at 1pm at the Church of St Leonard's, Chesham Bois, Bucks.*



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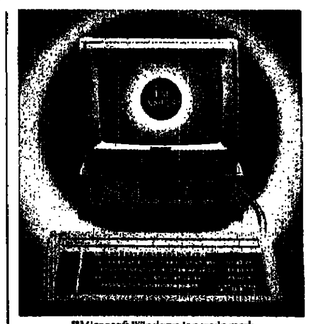

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RESEARCH MACHINES
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Academics bar South Africa

by David Jobbins

South Africa has been barred from next year's world archaeological congress which is to be held in Britain for the first time in half a century.

More than 3,000 academics are due to attend – but the 26 participants from South Africa who had indicated they wanted to take part have been told they will no longer be welcome.

The British executive committee organizing the congress took its decision reluctantly in the face of opposition to South African participation from students at Southampton, the local Association of University Teachers, the Anti-Apartheid movement, and Southampton City Council.

Both the student union and Southampton city council warned that their buildings needed for the conference would not be available if the South Africans attended, and the Labour-controlled city council threatened to withdraw financial sponsorship.

An estimated £100,000 in sponsorship was at risk and the organizers feared that the whole congress was in jeopardy unless South Africa was banned.

In addition anti-apartheid activists had warned of "non-violent direct action" while the local AUT also *threatened action in support of the* union's policy of a ban on cultural and academic exchanges with South Africa.

Some of the 26 South Africans were known to be black or coloured. Professor Peter Ucko, professor of archaeology at Southampton, said: "The congress will be the poorer – there are some outstanding South African archaeologists, several of whom are major figures in the anti-apartheid movement."

It is the first time the congress has been held at Southampton. Its students lodged their objection to the university playing host to delegates from South Africa as part of the National Union of Students campaign against apartheid

● Yesterday the NUS encouraged its members up and down the country to take forms of direct action against Barclay's Bank and other well-known investors in South Africa.

Last weekend an NUS-organized demonstration in Trafalgar Square (right) came close to being hijacked by extreme left groups who tried to attract students from a rally and march to take part in sit-downs and other action outside the South African embassy.

Police arrested 280 people who sat down outside the embassy and 18 were later charged with public order offences.

Flowers intervenes in London medical school row

by Peter Aspden

The vice chancellor of London University, Lord Flowers, had to make a last-minute intervention to keep talks going between St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College and the London Hospital Medical College on the possibility of joining forces on teaching certain subjects.

Plans have been drawn up by the university to combine the two colleges' pre-clinical schools and house them in a building owned by Queen Mary College, while clinical teaching would also form a joint school, on two separate sites.

But St Bartholomew's, which according to a spokesman has "never been enthusiastic" about the proposed link, was set to vote against the plan before Lord Flowers' intervention.

Ironically, Lord Flowers chaired the university's *inquiry into medical* and dental education in 1980 which recommended in its report that all medical schools in London should be merged into six major new schools, and urged the closure of several postgraduate institutes.

He made an unscheduled visit to the college last week to convince members of the importance attached to the move by the university and the University Grants Committee.

Now the college council is to reconsider the whole move, although there is still substantial resistance to the plans. "This is the longest-running saga since Dallas, but we have not been enthusiastic from the very beginning. We really have to make a firm decision now," said the St Bartholomew's spokesman.

"We clearly need a lot of time to reflect on the implications of the move." He said a council meeting in two weeks' time would probably discuss the issue further.

● Princess Anne, chancellor of London University, was due to visit St Bartholomew's today to tour the site and talk to lecturers and students about their work.

Warning follows FEU bid

The Further Education Unit will be forced to pull back from research and development initiatives in two key areas if a £2.05 million bid for level funding in 1986 is turned down by the Department of Education and Science.

The bid was put forward this month after an FEU deputation had earlier met Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State, to discuss the DES's planned budget cut from £2.7 million to £1.7 million by 1988.

The outcome of the meeting was the suggestion that the FEU submits an annual bid – with detailed justification for retaining funding. Under the guaranteed funding proposals, 1986 expenditure would be kept at its current level of £1.9 million.

FEU's chief officer, Mr Jack Mansell, said a rejection of the bid by the DES would mean the unit would have to reassess priorities and curtail work.

The deadline for a decision in December and on an annual review basis is "hardly operable", says Mr Mansell.

In his foreword to the FEU's annual report, chairman Mr Joss Owen states that 1984/5 saw the establishment of the unit in a position of influence. It also continued to manage a support programme for both colleges and schools for the DES, published guidance on a competence-based training system and issued publications on the place of women in further education and further education in a multicultural society.

Poly demands right to pay its own way

Liverpool Polytechnic governors have called on the city council to let the polytechnic manage its own finances during the current crisis.

Following a judgment in the High Court, the city council has withdrawn the redundancy notices it had issued to its 31,000 employees including all those in the city's colleges. But with discussions on a solution continuing with national trade union leaders and other Labour local authority leaders, the city still faces running out of money in two to three weeks.

The polytechnic has already had to pay in advance for students' field courses, because fears about the city's ability to pay its creditors from next month have spilt over to the poly as well. But at a special meeting last week, the polytechnic's governors called on the city to leave the poly in control of its earmarked funds.

The governors' passed three recommendations unanimously: that the poly should be allowed to take direct control of its earmarked funds for courses and research (in other words money coming through the city from national funds such as the advanced further education pool); that the polytechnic must be able to allocate its own money as it chose to items such as staff and student expenses; and that if the city could not hand over the total sum due to the polytechnic, any decision on spending priorities must rest solely with the poly.

A paper to the meeting from the polytechnic's rector Mr John McKenzie said the polytechnic could not countenance for much longer a situation in which what spending to authorize and what not to authorize was decided by an officer in the city operating on behalf of politicians.

There was no suggestion that October salaries would not be paid to staff, he said.

Spotlight on colleges facing final curtain

by John O'Leary

The spotlight will fall on four colleges and one polytechnic when the National Advisory Body begins the rerun of its teacher training planning exercise next month. But there are more than a dozen other institutions which will be waiting anxiously for the outcome.

Most precariously placed will be **Hertfordshire College of Higher Education**, in spite of the reprieve offered by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

His letter underlined the point that his decision referred to the coming year only and did nothing to discourage the NAB from including the college on a subsequent closure list.

There were close calls, too, in the last planning exercise, for **North Riding College** and **Portsmouth Polytechnic**. Both had been recommended to lose teacher education but were narrowly reprieved by the NAB board. In Portsmouth's case, the margin was a single vote, despite personal backing for the department by Mr Christopher Ball, the board chairman. The majority for North Riding was three votes, but its monotechnic character and emphasis on primary education is bound to place it in jeopardy again.

Should North Riding again convince the NAB that it is too good to lose, the spotlight is likely to turn to **Humberside College of Higher Education**. Although the specialist working group supported the continuation of courses at the college, there was an attempt (defeated by only one vote) to reopen the question at the board. Humberside was to lose its secondary places in any case and so could fall foul of Sir Keith's concern over primary allocations.

The list of those considered for closure at the board was the **College of St Mark and St John, Plymouth**. Its escape was the most clear-cut, only one board member voting to withdraw its teacher training after both Devon and the voluntary colleges had made changes to ensure its survival. Perhaps the main threat in the new debate will be the tendency for such exercises to try to achieve some sort of balance between maintained and voluntary colleges.

The education department at **North London Polytechnic** was also included in the initial list of proposed closures, although its campaign was successful before the recommendation reached the NAB board. Its multiracial emphasis will again weigh in its favour.

Sir Keith's letter stressed that the new review should look again at any college whose involvement in teacher education had been in question in any stage of the planning process. This will revive consideration of a list of 12 colleges scrutinized by NAB working groups more than a year ago.

Of these, **De la Salle College**, near Manchester, is already scheduled for closure, barring a further reprieve by Sir Keith. **Charlotte Mason, Rolle and Bishop Grosseteste colleges**, of the others on that list, were to concentrate entirely on primary training, while **Westhill** and **Newman colleges** have only a handful of secondary students between them.

Both **Westminster** and **Bath colleges** were given a predominantly primary intake but retained a substantial secondary presence. Avery Hill and West Midlands colleges were given joint allocations with Thames and Wolverhampton polytechnics respectively.

The other three colleges which will have to be considered, albeit briefly since they were cleared at the very first hurdle in May 1984, are **Bretton Hall, Homerton** and **La Sainte Union**. All were included in an officials' list of colleges whose size of teacher training intakes left their viability open to question.

Party Line

Governing through a glass darkly

My fervent hope for next week is that no more of my friends should die. I have been to enough funerals in the last four months to last me at least until the end of the year. But as I sat in St James' Church, Blackburn, for the funeral service of the leader of the borough council, who died at the tragically early age of 53, listening to the words of *St Paul's Letter to the Corinthians* – the one that is used so often in these services, about "now we see through a glass darkly, but then *face to face*" – I reflected that the Bible, and Shakespeare, really do say it all about human behaviour. The late Roy Plumley was right to predict that these two works (plus one other special choice) would be quite enough sustenance for his exiles on their desert islands.

A similar reflection gripped me as I watched the new Trade and Industry Secretary, Leon Brittan, protesting too much about the Lords select committee report on overseas trade. As I watched him condemn the report before the rest of us had a chance even to read it, I knew that it must be saying something important. That too became evident from Brittan's majesterial put-down by the chairman of the committee, Lord Aldington, a Conservative of the old school, who made it clear in a sperate outburst to *The Times* that, so far as he and the rest of his colleagues in the Lords are concerned, the Conservative Party has been hijacked by the alien creed of Thatcherism which he certainly does not recognize.

The Government's charge against the Lords report is that it makes "doomladen conclusions as a result of special pleading dressed up as analysis and assertion masquerading as evidence" – to quote directly from Chancellor Nigel Lawson's speech at the Mansion House. But Lawson went even further and added "anyone who fails to recognize that British industry as a whole, for all its problems, is in a healthier state today than it was six years ago is simply not living in the real world". ("Did he really say that," I was asked as I dictated this piece; "surely not." But this was what the *Financial Times* said he said, so it must be true.)

Which brings us to the real world which Nigel Lawson inhabits, and which funny farm we should send him to to cure his delusions. If Lawson had just looked at the pictures in the report, let alone read the words, he might have seen that their lordships have a point. Fig. 2.4, for example, starkly contrasts in graphical form what has happened to Britain's manufacturing output when set against that of Japan, the United States, and the rest of the EEC, excluding ourselves, since 1974. The gap in our performance started to widen, it is certainly true, between 1974 and 1979 (indeed a slow relative decline has been a feature of the British economy since the First World War), but since 1979 the gap has become a gulf. The performance of Japan and the USA are usually written off by Lawson and his apologists as examples of free-wheeling, free enterprise economies, of the kind that the British Government aims for, but has not yet quite achieved.

But what about the spectacularly better performance of the rest of the EEC when continually we are told, not just that our problems are those of Europe, but that we are doing better than the Continent? The next excuse of the Lawson brigade, presented with the undeniable fact that British manufacturing is, in the fourth year of "recovery", still 10 per cent below its level of 1979, is to assert that manufacturing no longer really matters. "No tech rather than low tech," is where the future for jobs lies, Lawson said earlier this year, as he points to the contribution which service employment has made to the real recovery in the United States. But, as President Reagan and his advisers are the first to say (and repeatedly in Department of Labor bulletins), the improvement in service employment in the States has been built upon this strength of manufacturing output.

On any measure, bar one, Britain's economy is in a far less healthy state than it was six years ago. Output, employment, unemployment, the money supply, interest rates – each tell their own story of the failure of this Government's economic policies. But what about *inflation*, the only jewel in their diamante crown. In absolute terms, inflation has come down, but, in relative terms, our inflation rate is now, by comparison with our major trading competitors, significantly worse than it was in either 1974, or 1979. In 1974, our rate was 20 per cent above the average for the seven major OECD countries. In 1979, it was 40 per cent above. Now it is 70 per cent above.

I had a lady into my constituency surgery last Saturday, who told me that she was being followed by the KGB. I felt sorry for her, but at least she is not running the country.

Nigel Lawson is.

Jack Straw

The author is Labour MP for Blackburn.

ANTITHESIS

Brief encounter with Sir Keith

The chance of a private word in Sir Keith Joseph's ear has put the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education in rather a tizzy.

Sir Keith asked the institute for a briefing on "crisis issues" in adult education in April, shortly after he took over the brief. The NIACE officers and president drafted and redrafted the paper, but refused to show it to any of the institute's executive members, in case leaks appeared in the press.

The paper, an uncontroversial little number, has finally appeared in Sir Keith's in-tray. Only Sir Keith has just returned the adult education brief to his junior minister Mr Peter Brooke: who knows all about it anyway.

First the port and punts, now the beer and skittles. The great British viewing public is to have another chance to see inside the portals of a university. Not another soft focus, high-profile Oxbridge location like the current BBC series on Queens' College, Cambridge, but a taste of the gritty North – a Channel Four series on Newcastle University. Newcastle is insisting that this is the real thing: Queens' is a mere residential college of 400 students; Newcastle a major institution that will show "what life at a British university is all about". Tell that to the people who compile the viewing figures.

Striking a miner chord

Mr Michael Posner, former chairman of the former Social Science Research Council, and Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, may not appear to have much in common. Mr Posner, however, drew on Mr Scargill's particular brand of argument in a speech at the Economic and Social Research Council conference last week:

"The laboratory at the end of the High Street must be kept going, whatever the cost," he declaimed. "There is no such thing as an uneconomic laboratory. No bench in any laboratory should be closed while there is interesting and exciting knowledge to be extracted from it, however intractable the problems of extraction might become."

No, he said, he didn't really mean it. And yes, academics were a special case . . . .

Open all hours. . .

Open University students now have their own personal samaritans service. The East Anglian office of the OU has set up a recorded message service called Adviceline. During the summer months it simply dolles out information on OU courses. But in the crisis exam month of October a soothing voice takes over, offering advice on what to do about exam problems or excessive anxiety.

The service is aimed at people who cannot reach their local counsellor, but also, according to the OU, at "the person who wakes up at 2am with some query on their mind who can now get some immediate reassurance from their bedside phone". It must be better than cocoa.

The Fellowship of Engineering, a relatively young organization but aspiring to establishment status in the less than radical circles of engineers, has changed its abbreviation. It is now referred to with the agreement of the Advisory Board for Research Councils, as the FoEng. This replaces the previous abbreviation of FoE which, to the confusion of some and consternation of others, is also the abbreviated title of the Friends of the Earth.

ILEA set to run out of cash in New Year

by Karen Gold

The Inner London Education Authority will virtually run out of revenue reserves in March next year, just before the first elections are due for its replacement authority, according to a document being distributed by ILEA this week.

As in previous years, ILEA is sending a budget consultation document to all its schools, colleges and interested bodies such as chambers of commerce and pressure groups. But this year there is no firm figure set on the budget – only the warning that, apart from the building fund, the authority's reserves are almost nil.

ILEA says the reason for this is the gap between the money it was allowed by the Government to raise in rates – restricted by the rate-capping legislation – and its actual spending in 1985/86. The authority will have spent almost £50 million more than its rate income by March 31, most of it drawn from the reserves.

The consultation paper says it is impossible to know how much ILEA will need to spend in 1986/87, because increases in pay and prices, Government decisions on grants and the costs of the abolition of the Greater London Council; as yet all unknown.

The Government says ILEA can spend £902 million in 1986/87, an increase of £24 million (2.7 per cent) on its target of £878 million this year. But ILEA says next year's target is £10 to £25 million below the current year's spending – without taking inflation or other costs into account.

The paper warns of cuts in staffing, books and equipment and building maintenance if a cut of £50 million was to be made. Staffing reductions would have to be made by leaving vacant posts unfilled, treating some schools and colleges more harshly than others.

"The Authority would not wish to make such cuts to the education service, since the effect of these would be both damaging and haphazard," the paper says. It says ILEA still has £57 million in its capital spending fund for buildings and equipment, but has never used that to cover revenue spending – one of the solutions now being pressed on Liverpool City Council.

ILEA has said it will consider this, but the paper warns: "This would represent a one year temporary relief for the ratepayers and it is not a lasting solution for the financing difficulties.

Funding plan criticized

Dr John Burnett, principal of Edinburgh University made a fierce attack this week on the proposed new model for funding universities which has been devised by the University Grants Committee.

The new "resource allocation model" is a mixture of formula funding and judgements made about quality by UGC committees. It will help the UGC to exercise greater selectivity in funding and will be applied for the first time next May.

But Dr Burnett claims the model pays little or no attention to the great diversity of style and teaching among universities.

He said a system was developing where university activities were broken down into their component parts and the selectivity was being exercised in particular subject arens.

"The one thing we regard as absolutely fundamental is that a university is appreciably more than the sum of its parts," said Dr Burnett. Anything which ignored that would impair one of the strengths of the British university system, removing its ability to be *flexible.*

DOUBLE boost: two Sussex University engineers, Professor Fred Bayley and Dr Mike Owen have won the £25,000 first prize in this year's academic enterprise competition, run by the British Technology Group. The two scientists won the prize for their work on gas turbine cooling technology intended to improve the fuel efficiency of jet engines. They have already received a new research grant worth £500,000 to support the work of their research team in the university's thermo-fluid mechanics centre.

Breakaway union slams lecturers' pay deal

Polytechnic and other higher education lecturers are worse off because of the latest salary deal, according to the Association of Polytechnic Teachers.

The APT is demanding separate negotiations for pay and conditions of higher education lecturers to prevent a continued erosion of salary levels. It was the only union on the Burnham further education committee not to endorse the provisional deal for college lecturers accepted by a majority of members of the main union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education last month.

Its national council last weekend decided to reopen the campaign to sever the link between higher and further education salary bargaining.

The two-stage award – 5 per cent from April and 2 per cent from December 1 contingent on presentation of a joint report on structural reforms and the feasibility of economies – adds 5.67 per cent to the pay bill when, the APT points out, local government manual workers have accepted 8.4 per cent, teachers have rejected an average 8 per cent and when the index of average salaries has risen by 9.6 per cent this year.

The APT believes that the offer was acceptable to Natfhe because it contained the long-sought automatic transfer from the top of the Lecturer 1 scale.

"Every year the management panel of the Burnham FE committee buys itself lower overall salary settlements by offering special bonuses to the further education lecturers."

The union adds that since the Houghton settlement in 1974, the average lecturer in public sector higher education had been negotiated out of more than £1,305 a year.

"In a short time L1s at the top of their scale, often teaching sub-O level, will progress to point two of the senior lecturer scale. The cost will be 4 per cent of the total salary bill for further and higher education – equivalent to £560 taken from an average polytechnic or higher education lecturer to give £1,700 to the L1s – or at least to those who could not achieve promotion to lecturer grade 2."

The APT is aiming to press for comparability with the professions – even if it means restoration of the Houghton relativities which could involve a claim of up to 30 per cent.

Gloom as ESRC fights for survival

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

The Economic and Social Research Council celebrated its 20th anniversary last week thankful to have survived but happier to dwell on the past than the future.

Professor Griffith Edwards, deputizing for the convalescent ESRC chairman Sir Douglas Hague, opened the anniversary meeting in London by insisting that future ambitions be emphasized. But the baleful eye Government has cast repeatedly over social science in the 1980s preoccupied many speakers.

M. Maurice Godelier of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris related how treatment of social science in France – with a 25 per cent loss of funds between 1976 and 1981 – had now turned into a commitment to 5 per cent annual growth. But no one believed this was on the cards in Britain.

France's move was not calculated to impress Sir David Phillips, chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, with the rigour of the social sciences in advance of the ESRC's presentation to the board this week. The real pessimists believe the ABRC is laying plans for new cuts to match the £6 million Sir Keith Joseph removed from the then Social Science Research Council three years ago.

Sir David kept his own counsel during the meeting, but heard a strong plea from the former SSRC chairman Mr Michael Posner for no sharp breaks in funding. He also put a case for much greater international collaboration in research, a cause he will pursue next year as secretary-general of the European Science Foundation.

The recurrent theme was how to establish social science research as a legitimate claimant on the exchequer. As Professor Edwards put it, the great issues of the modern age were social and economic, and inputs from social science should be recognized as essential, not an optional extra.

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UNION VIEW

Protecting access to data

November 11 – the day applications start for registration under the Data Protection Act – is fast approaching. Organizations have six months' grace in which to apply, but after May 11 it will be an offence to hold personal data on computer without being registered, or to operate knowingly or recklessly outside the terms of the register entry.

As the registrar's specimen packs demonstrate, registration will be a complex and time consuming matter for many, including higher education.

The Association of University Teachers has been examining the act not just in relation to its own need to register, but also in terms of its implications for our role as a trade union.

The Act provides of course for employers disclosure of data to trade unions but employers must register this intention at the time of registration. The AUT will be making sure that the universities do this because it is vital to our continuing to fulfil the full range of our responsibilities to members. Data users must also register details of their data, its purposes and its sources.

The model clauses we have drafted stress the importance of ensuring that all staff personal data, whether manually or electronically held, conforms with the Act in terms of handling, security and access, although the Act only applies to computer material. Since most such information will be computerized at some stage or in some respects, it is only sensible to apply the DPA principles to all personnel data sooner rather than later.

Staff should be told of the nature and extent of personal information held, including collation methods, usage and who has access to it. The aim should be to minimize collecting, retention and use of personal information and to ensure it is as up to date and accurate as possible. People's right of access to information held about them by the university should be properly publicized.

Some of our members will be agents of the university as data users as well as data subjects in their own right. Computer staff will also be acting as computer bureaux in processing data for other departments. We will be checking to see that all such members are indemnified by their institution in relation to duties reasonably performed by them and to see that security measures are adequate to prevent unauthorized access to information and loss or destruction of personnl data.

The position of exam marks and research data under the Act is a rather special one. Not all such is held on computer, but most is. For exam marks, students will have access rights but the period over which the university has to provide the information can be extended to five months from the date of request or 40 days from the announcement of results (whichever is the shorter). Safeguards in the Act however make any attempt to take advantage of this longer period unproductive and the registrar might well take exception to any technical manoeuvres to defeat the Act's objective.

The AUT believes that universities must establish a clear policy on the handling of exam marks in accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of the Act.

Tina Day

The author is an assistant general secretary of the Association of University Teachers

Scientists press brain drain claim

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph's science advisers are pressing their claim that the brain drain of British scientists overseas is getting worse, with a catalogue of woe compiled from a new study done over the summer.

The Advisory Board for the Research Councils told Sir Keith earlier this year the lack of funds in Britain was driving top researchers abroad, and he asked for more evidence.

The ABRC has now sent Sir Keith full replies from 45 research groups to a questionnaire on recent staff losses. A summary has also gone to other cabinet ministers preparing for the final tussle over next year's public expenditure plans over the next few weeks.

The THES has spoken to 15 of the groups replying to the ABRC, and most tell the same story of a more serious loss of young researchers in the last few years, especially at the post-doctoral level. The reasons given include higher salaries, especially in US industry, better promotion prospects and command of research resources, and better-equipped laboratories.

The groups sent the original questionnaire were those on the University Grants Committee shortlist earlier this year for extra funds for equipment, together with leading researchers in Oxford, Cambridge and London. They are concentrated in the areas with important industrial potential, like microelectronics, materials science and biotechnology.

Respondents all caution that their personal samples are small and possibly unrepresentative, but taken together, they show similar trends in all three areas.

The gloomiest response of all came from Professor Brian Hartley of the biotechnology unit at Imperial College London. "The definition of an intelligent Englishman today is that he works abroad. Those who remain are either stupid or incurably romantic."

Professor Bill Brammar, of Leicester University, said it had always been common for post-doctoral researchers in biochemistry to go to the US or Europe, but now fewer came back. He expected this to get worse in the next few years and was already finding real trouble filling post-doctoral posts.

Professor Alan Fersht, also of Imperial College, a protein engineer, echoed this view, and reported he had had a string of attractive job offers from the US, some with millions of dollars worth of equipment tied in. Half the major speakers at a recent Royal Society meeting on the subject were emigré Britons, he said.

His Imperial College colleague, Professor David Blow, said there was some evidence people came to Britain from points east, but there was a strong trend for them to move on to the US after their early research training. It was very difficult to recruit from the small pool of trained crystallographers because of competition from industry, mostly in the US.

Other groups reported significant recent losses in fibre-optics research, from the University of Kent, in microelectronics research, from the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, and in chemistry, from Edinburgh University.

Many stressed that it was the best young researchers who were snapped up by overseas universities or companies. Sir Peter Hirsch of Oxford University said the most serious aspect of the losses in materials science was that those who had left were especially good. "It's really very difficult for the UK now to compete in an area where it was absolutely preeminent," he said.

Some disagreed that matters had grown worse over the last five years. Professor Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson said the reasons for emigrating had been the same for the last 30 years – they included salaries, equipment and lack of promotion.

The message from the ABRC study will reinforce comments made to Sir Keith last week by vice chancellors reporting their own findings on loss of talent from the universities. They put forward evidence that academics are leaving for British industry as well as jobs abroad – which the governments will probably approve of. But Professor Brammar at Leicester warned that the outflow was now so fast there would be no one left to train future industrial recruits.

A group of Asian women see what the Open University has to offer them under the spreading branches of the university's own "tree of knowledge" on its campus at Milton Keynes. The 42-strong group was from Saugam, the Association of Asian Women's branch from north-west London. They expressed interest in taking OU courses and in particular, were attracted by the Open Business School.

Irish division highlighted in survey

by Carmel McQuaid

A survey to explore political outlooks among 85 first year students of the Queen's University, Belfast, has shown a clear split along sectarian lines – with 47 per cent of Catholics claiming to be socialist and 38 per cent Protestants, conservative.

No Protestant favoured the Communist Party and no Catholic the National Front. No Catholic considered themselves conservative and only one in eight Protestants styled themselves socialist. Of the Catholics, 69 per cent said they would support the Labour Party in Britain while 67 per cent of Protestants backed the Tories. The Liberals drew 20 per cent support from Catholics, compared with Protestants' 12 per cent.

Answers to history questions showed that neither group was aware that the facts were often at odds with their beliefs. Few knew that Sinn Fein had once supported Zionism and Austrian imperialism, that Ulster Protestants had once belonged in great number of the Liberal Party or that the 1918 Unionist leader Edward Carson.

Whitewash claim in monkey row

The Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society is asking Glasgow University if it has disciplined researchers involved in controversial brain damage research on monkeys.

The SAVS organizing secretary, Mr John Robins, has accused Glasgow of whitewashing the affair, harming the professional and ethical reputation of the researchers and the university as a whole.

The society has been campaigning for the past two years against the collaborative research between Glasgow and Pennsylvania University, claiming ill-treatment by Pennsylvania of the monkeys, who were subjected to pressure to create brain damage. Professor James Hume Adams and Professor David Graham of Glasgow's department of neuropathology received the frozen brains of monkeys, but their research ended last July.

Pennsylvania has now suspended its research indefinitely, and reprimanded the researchers heading the project. They were fined by the United States department of agriculture for violating the Animal Welfare Act by poor standards of cleanliness and veterinary care, and inadequate anaesthetizing of the animals.

However, the SAVS is now demanding why a Glasgow University ad hoc committee cleared the research at the beginning of this year, maintaining the animals were humanely treated, and is urging the matter to be brought up at senate.

"Glasgow University went to great lengths to cover up the facts concerning animals in a laboratory on the other side of the Atlantic. What lengths would they go to to hide the work going on in Glasgow?"

The university would not comment except to confirm that Mr Robins' letter to the clerk of senate had been received and would be considered in due course.

History hopes raised by 'change of tune'

by Peter Aspden

A group of historians were due to meet the Secretary of State for Education, Sir Keith Joseph, yesterday hoping to take advantage of his "change of tune" over the future of the humanities in universities.

The academics, a delegation from the Historical Association, have been concerned about the Government's attitude towards subjects such as history since the publication of the Green Paper, which favoured a shift towards science and technology.

But they said they found new hope in Sir Keith following his speech to the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals last month in which he stressed his "passionate concern" for the humanities.

The president of the association, Professor Donald Read, professor of history at Kent University, said he welcomed Sir Keith's concern, in the light of the "apparent hostility" of the Green Paper towards the arts and humanities.

"It does appear he has toned down his comments about the humanities and recognized the importance of history as a core subject at school and a separate discipline in higher education," he said.

Professor Read said there was a real danger of a reduction in student numbers for history places, because it was not given its proper position in the core curriculum at schools.

"Apparently the same thing happened to French about 15 years ago, and although the numbers for history are holding fairly well at the moment, we need to make sure it carries on the way until well into the 1990s."

Shires appeal on pool bill

by Karen Gold

Local education authorities in the shire counties, facing an unexpected bill of millions of pounds to pay for their constituents' higher education, are appealing to the Department of the Environment for help.

The authorities with the worst problems are Surrey – which could be £13.1 million worse off than it expected this year – and Hertfordshire, which could be £9.7 million worse off. Seven other shires – Berkshire, Cheshire, East Sussex, Essex, Lancashire, Norfolk and North Yorkshire – face having to find more than £2 million each.

Representatives of the Association of County Councils were meeting Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, this week, to ask for protection against the increased costs. They are the result of a recent High Court judgment in a case brought by the Inner London Education Authority, which stands to gain over £30 million.

The judgment said the existing method of calculating contributions from each local education authority to the advanced further education pool – the centrally determined funding for work in polytechnics and colleges – was unfair and a new system based on the numbers of students coming from each authority should be used.

Under the old system the shire counties paid considerably less towards the pool, and the ILEA considerably more. The total shire contribution will now be increased by £8 million, but within this, there are much larger bills for some authorities.

The situation is made more difficult by the Government's present system of penalizing counties which exceed set spending targets. Extra contributions to the pool could be counted as extra spending and so make the authority even worse off.

overseas news

Cuts hit teaching not bureaucracy

by Donald Fields

Cutbacks in higher education spending have left Sweden with an acute shortage of technicians, and have hit teaching rather than red tape.

These charges are familiar in the Swedish academic debate, but have been expressed with unprecedented vigour this month by Professor Hans G. Forsberg, director of the Scientific Academy of Graduate Engineers (IVA), and Dr Björn von Sydow, prefect of the social sciences faculty in Stockholm University.

In a report for the Ministry of Industry, Professor Forsberg said that Swedish universities of technology needed 360 million kronor (£31.7 million) in each of the next two years – a 30 per cent increase on their existing budgets – if they were going to fulfil their teaching and re-equipment programmes.

To remain internationally competitive, the IVA contends, Sweden will have to expand its corps of civil engineers from 40,000 to 70,000 in the next 10 years. With only 60 per cent of entrants graduating in relevant courses, that would imply an increase in the annual intake from 3,800 to 4,400 students and an 80 per cent success rate. There is no lack of applications: over 10,000 in 1985.

This, however, is only part of the problem. More and more qualified teachers are leaving technical education for better paid careers in industry. One study describes the staff shortage as "catastrophic". The only ray of hope is that countries with which Sweden is compared – Japan and the USA – have overcome a similar problem in exemplary fashion.

In his strictures on the distribution of money channelled into higher education, Dr von Sydow alleges that the principle espoused by the Social Democratic government and approved by parliament of extending general spending cuts of 2 per cent a year to the administrative side of higher education but leaving teaching and research unscathed has not worked in practice. In fact bureaucrats have survived cutbacks while students are handicapped by a contraction in teaching.

As students start to perceive the abuse and protest, the signs are that conditions vary greatly from subject to subject. Especially emasculated is jurisprudence at Stockholm, which receives a pittance of 4,500 kronor (£397) per place and from which only one third of beginners graduate.

There are numerous anomalies in the allocation of resources, however. A state-financed course for psychotherapists elsewhere has been obtaining four times the money available to the Stockholm social science schools for the training of psychiatrists assigned to work with children and adolescents. Yet the latter is being squeezed out in the process of overall spending cuts ranging between 10 per cent and 40 per cent.

Critics contend that despite official indications to the contrary, bureaucracy in Swedish universities has been steadily growing since 1970. They speak of a "conspiracy of silence" involving the government and administrators, designed to ward off public objections when the 1986–87 budget, including plans for education, is published in January.

Task force set to fight the lure of industry

from William Norris
WASHINGTON

Engineering schools at United States universities are caught in "catch 22": they need more faculty to teach the booming numbers of students, but they cannot get them because the increase in undergraduates has made the teaching workload unacceptably heavy.

In the past decade, the intake of engineering students has doubled, but the rise in enrolments for graduate courses has been much more modest. In consequence, engineers with PhDs who have an interest in research are being lured away from the universities by industry, which can offer better money and working conditions.

Now the Science Policy Task Force of the House of Representatives is being asked to spend $100 million a year to offer 5,000 advanced traineeships, especially in microelectronics and biotechnology, and $5 million for 100 new faculty.

The plea was made at a hearing last week by Daniel Zaffarano, vice president for research at Iowa State University, who claimed that science and engineering professors at his own institution now had to teach for between 12 and 15 hours each week – double the workload of a few years ago. "They don't have time for research," he said, "they are saturated."

Wilbur Meier, Dean of Pennsylvania State University's Engineering School, told the task force that the provision of federal money was critical to finding more young professors. "It's a real problem", he said. "It's a matter of an overwhelming workload, poor equipment, and working in an environment where it is difficult to motivate."

Californian colleges deluged by engineering applicants

from Charlotte K. Beyers
PALO ALTO

Rob Viczorek earned a B-plus average, took honour courses, and was a debater as well as tennis champion at his San Mateo, California, high school.

Still he could not gain admission to California's public colleges where he wanted to study electrical engineering or computer science. Instead, he will pursue his career at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania.

Viczorek is one of thousands deluging California schools with applications. Unfortunately, while the number of engineering students is rising steadily across the nation, California schools are saturated and unable to increase their admission pools by much.

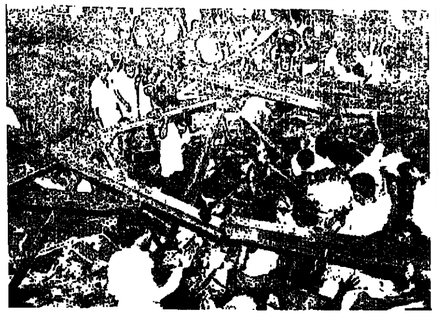
Viczorek received rejections from the University of California campuses at Santa Barbara, Davis, Irvine and Los Angeles and from California Polytechnic State University. Santa Barbara offered him a place in chemical engineering, but turned him and many others away from the more popular electrical engineering programmes at the university.

He was too discouraged even to try approaching the University of California at Berkeley where only 22 per cent of the graduating seniors who applied to the electrical engineering and computer science department were admitted.

The shortage of full time faculty presents a serious national problem for many engineering departments. While student enrolment in engineering has doubled since 1973, there has only been a 14 per cent increase in the numbers of faculty members, reports the American Electronic Association (AEA) a Palo Alto-based trade group.

Industry has contributed more than $8 million to an AEA fund that offers grants to universities attempting to attract and retain engineering faculty.

Since 1980 the number of engineering graduates had surged 37 per cent. AEA believes that industry will be able to absorb them but the National Science Foundation found that the 1984 supply of 347,900 electrical and electronic engineers fell short of meeting demand by 1,000.



Rescue workers search for survivors of the Dhaka University dormitory auditorium disaster, which killed at least 37 students last week. The 60-year-old roof of Jagannath Hall, in Bangladesh's largest university, collapsed only a day after repairs had begun.

Former power minister in switch to education

by Geoffrey Parkins

In a major reshuffle of the top leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Li Peng, the minister in charge of the country's new state education commission, has been elected on to the central committee of the CPC.

Li Peng, who will be the central figure in educational policy making as China pursues modernization, has been a member of the Communist Party since 1945. He studied at the Yucai school in Chongqing and later at both the Yan'an Institute of National Sciences and the Zhangjiakou Industrial School, before finally graduating from the Moscow Power Institute in 1949.

Now 57, Li Peng served as deputy director and chief engineer in Jilin and Liaoling provinces, until he became vice minister as well as minister of the power industry in 1979. Since 1983, he has been vice premier of the state council and in June this year became the first minister of the newly formed state education commission, set up to implement the new education reforms and guide China's educational development through modernization.

The sixth plenary session of the commission and the election of Li Peng along with other new members did not, however, go off without incident. Old guard veteran of the Communist Party, Chen Yun expressed his disdain and fears over current ideological and economic reforms within the country, calling for greater efforts in education to correct what he described as ideological negligence of the development of socialist culture and morality.

Mr Chen, who is a member of the political bureau of the party central committee, said that if "cultural and moral development, political and ideological work and education in communist ideas" were not given serious attention, party and social conduct generally would flounder and China would deviate from Marxism and the socialist road with disastrous consequences.

Disaffected theology students

from Barbara von Ow
MUNICH

For the first time reports have emerged about "political tensions" and "contradictory opinions" at the theological faculty of East Germany's state controlled universities. In a special issue of the academic journal of East Berlin's Humboldt University, several professors and lecturers conceded "tendencies of a more distant attitude towards the socialist state and society" among East German theology students.

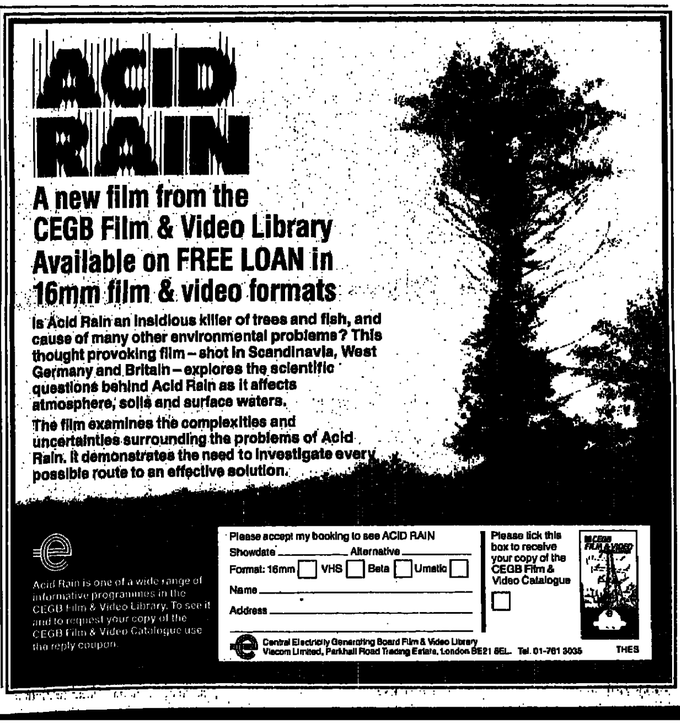
Discussing the historical development of the theological faculties or "sections" at the state universities, the authors noted that pacifist attitudes among students were posing increasing problems for their university teachers since 1981. Such tendencies manifested themselves in discussions about the GDR's "enemy propaganda", demands for a social "peace service" and the right for conscientious objection as well as about the use of the pacifist symbol "swords to ploughshares".

The GDR is the only communist country where the traditional theological faculties have survived as "sections" at all six state universities. Some 500 students are involved there, while another 500 study at theological colleges run by the Protestant church.

In a public lecture earlier this year, the rector of Humboldt University, Professor Klein, expressly defended the theological sections at the socialist universities as "part of normality in our multi-faceted existence". The sections, an author in the academic journal noted, had the task to educate future generations of priests and to enable the students to be active as "conscious members of a socialist society".

The journal noted that in several cases students had lost their original motivation for the theology course, as was shown by a "frequently insufficient student discipline".

The professors also expressed concern about the students' lack of interest in the compulsory Marxism-Leninism course, and their ideas of advocating a Christian "guardian role" in socialist society for themselves.



overseas news

By the left, quick Marx ...

The Bulgarian army high command is becoming worried about the educational level of its officer cadres. The rapid development of weapons technology, it considers, makes it necessary for all army officers to have a university level education but the high technological level of young officers is not, it seems, matched by their ideological and political training.

A top level meeting was convened two weeks ago to discuss teaching methods in higher education, with special reference to officer training.

Although the meeting concentrated on the problems of ideological training in military academies, its deliberations are bound to influence the whole of higher education, since both military training and Marxist ideology are compulsory courses for all university and college students in Bulgaria (women students do first aid and civil defence courses instead of military drill).

As throughout the socialist bloc, the majority of students do not pay great heed to these courses since, although they cannot graduate without a pass in these subjects, they also know lecturers in Marxism who fail to achieve a high pass rate put their own political reputation at risk. So ideology lectures are viewed by many students as a welcome opportunity to catch up with reading, write letters, or even take a discreet nap.

Lt General Tsanyo Belakov, who gave the keynote paper at the conference, attributed the low ideological level of young officers directly to inadequate efforts by the higher education section. Although subsequent speakers dealt in great detail with specific aspects of improving ideological education, the underlying message was clear: those in charge of such courses must take their responsibilities more seriously.

Nor, it appears, is this simply an internal Bulgarian affair. One of the most "valued guests" at the meeting (in the words of the army newspaper *Narodna Armiya*) was Major General Vladimir Molchanov, head of social sciences teaching at the main political directorate of the Soviet army and navy.

Colleges support community role

Yale, Stanford and Harvard are among the 60 US colleges announcing their support for a new project for public and community service (PPCS).

Presidents Donald Kennedy of Stanford, Howard Swearer of Brown, and Father Timothy S. Healy, SJ, of Georgetown, will serve as PPCS co-chairmen.

During the past decade, national surveys show the proportion of freshmen who hope education will help them become "very well off financially" has risen from 40 to 70 per cent, while such values as helping others, promoting interracial understanding and cleaning the environment have shown severe declines, says Frank Newman, author of a Carnegie Foundation report on higher education and the American resurgence.

Plan for new Irish university

from John Walshe

DUBLIN

A national technological university may be established in Ireland, the education minister Mrs Gemma Hussey has announced. She is to appoint a team of international experts to examine such a feasibility.

The minister has indicated that the new university might comprise the National Institute for Higher Education in Dublin and Limerick.

Ireland already has two universities, or three if you include the Pontifical University at the national seminary for the training of Catholic priests at Maynooth.

The other two are the University of Dublin, of which Trinity College Dublin is the sole constituent college, and the National University of Ireland which has three constituent and six recognized colleges.

The NIHEs are relative newcomers to the scene and have quickly established themselves particularly in preparing graduates for industry. Their students get qualifications from the National Council for Educational Awards but the Limerick institute, at least, has never made any secret of the fact that it wishes to make its own awards.

The Limerick director, or as he is styled president, Dr Edward Walsh is a very bright and if at times controversial figure on the higher education scene. He has long argued for independence for his institute. Indeed, official Limerick NIHE notepaper already refers to the institute as Ireland's technological university.

Mrs Hussey's announcement has been welcomed especially in Limerick, but it is expected to be some time yet before she brings firm proposals to the government.

The Limerick institute was established in 1970 and at present has 3,500 students. Its programmes of study, to degree, master and doctorate levels, are oriented to the needs of business, industry and professions.

It is situated on a 600-acre Technological Park whose progress has been considerably influenced by the successful developments located around Stanford University in the USA, the Cambridge Research Park in Britain and by the Valbonne Park in France.

The Dublin institute, with just over 2,000 students, opened only five years ago but its first doctorates were awarded this week. The two recipients of PhDs had both been sponsored by industry and the institute has just established an advisory board comprising business, commerce and industrial representatives.

Meanwhile both institutes largely escaped the one-day national public services strike over the government's pay policy last week. The strike virtually closed down government departments, airports and customs services and there was some disruption in the universities where a number of academics joined the stoppage.

Professor Klaus von Klitzing, winner of this year's Novel Prize for physics, at work in his laboratory at the Max Planck Institute, Stuttgart. The West German professor won the award for his research in microelectronics.

Turkmenia's graduates offered Russian carrot

Students of Russian from the Turkmenian SSR have this year been offered a back door into higher education. By agreeing to work after graduation as teachers of Russian in their native republic, they have won the right to enter university or pedagogic college without taking the entrance examination.

This is an important concession since, in the Soviet Union, the entrance arrangements are such that it is impossible to apply to more than one university or college in one year, and those who fail to gain entrance to their chosen establishment have no choice but to wait until next year before trying again. Some 200 young people have taken advantage of the offer.

Officially, Soviet parents have the right to choose the language in which their children are taught. Since the "Khrushchev thesis" of November 1958 on "strengthening the relationship of school and life and the further development of public education", the role of Russian as a language of instruction has been continuously upgraded. In the Turkmenian SSR, as in the other non-Russian republics, Russian language schools and kindergartens are constantly being expanded, and in schools which use the local language as the language of instruction, Russian studies receive priority attention.

To enhance Russian studies in the republic, a pedagogic institute of Russian language and literature was recently established in the Turkmenian capital of Ashkhabad. But not all the 200 volunteers will complete their higher education in Turkmenia. Some are to go to universities in the Russian republic. Others are to study in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSRs.

This is somewhat surprising, since these two republics also have their own native languages, and send their own separate cultural delegations to Unesco. Although underground publications have over the last 15 years drawn repeated attention to the russification of all branches of intellectual life in these republics, official policy has always denied that any such process was taking place.

Students taxed with VAT

VAT has a different meaning in the United States. Having escaped the ravages of that bureaucratic nightmare, Americans have been free to apply the initials to their latest educational phenomenon: Value-Added Testing. It is becoming all the rage.

What value-added testing means, in simple terms, is an attempt to discover how much students are actually learning while at university. Its supporters claim that it allows curricula to be fine-tuned to compensate for students' deficiencies – its opponents complain that it may create uniformity and stifle colleges' individuality.

One way and another it is becoming yet another instrument for close examination of the academic navel, a popular pastime in America.

The actual tests employed vary between institutions, but the principle remains the same. Students are given a standardized examination when they arrive at university, which tests not only academic knowledge but also ability in such "life skills" as analysing a newspaper article, a mathematical table or a television advertisement. In senior year they take the test again and the improvement (or otherwise) in performance is measured.

Two states, Tennessee and South Dakota, already insist that their colleges use some form of value-added testing as a form of public accountability.

Others, including Colorado, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia, are considering similar requirements. In Tennessee the concept has been linked to "performance-based funding", which appears to mean that university budgets will depend very largely on how well they are doing their job.

Even in states which have not yet begun to apply pressure, many universities are looking to the future and beginning to set up their own VAT systems. They are conscious that the current public mood is critical of college performance, and are anxious to get their tests in place before the politicians begin dictating to them.

Inevitably, fears have been raised that the final outcome of the trend will be to force faculty to teach their students how to pass standardized tests, ignoring other subject areas.

There is also a frisson of alarm among the most prestigious universities in the country, who fear they may lose their high ranking because their top-grade students will show less relative improvement than those elsewhere who started from a lower base.

The general message is becoming clear. Inspired by soaring fees, the constant thunderings of Education Secretary Dr William Bennett, and criticisms such as those in this week's report by the Carnegie Foundation, America is beginning to demand value for money from its higher education system.

Whether value-added testing will achieve that end is another matter, but until some new fetish is invented it will have to serve.

Apartheid protests begin to bite

From New York to Arizona, from Massachusetts to Tennessee, the American student protests against apartheid have begun again with the start of the fall semester. Campuses across the country marked "National Anti-Apartheid Protest Day" last week with sit-ins, marches, lectures and rallies.

At Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, there were more than 100 arrests as demonstrators blocked entrances to the administration building in protest against the university's $18.5 million investment in companies doing business in South Africa. It was the first time since the Vietnam era that police had been called to break up a demonstration on the Wesleyan campus.

There were seven arrests at the Univesity of Minnesota, where students were charged with disorderly conduct after trying to stage a sit-in at the university's offices to demand immediate divestiture, and at Harvard some 50 students camped out in sleeping bags outside the president's office.

At Boston University and at Grinnell College, Iowa, mock shanty towns were built by students, the former being being torn down by police. And in downtown Boston a joint rally and march took place with students from Harvard, Boston University, the University of Massachusetts, Tufts University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The American Committee on Africa, a New York-based anti-apartheid lobbying group, claimed later that the day had represented the fruition of coordinated student protest. "The movement has been great towards divestment," said Josh Nessen, the group's national student coordinator. "We want to build added pressure."

Since last spring, when the campus protests began, more than 20 colleges have decided to divest themselves of all or part of their South African holdings. Many more are reviewing their stock holdings.

Salads and sauce figure in the campus shopping guide

from William Norris

WASHINGTON

America is awash with higher education. With more than 3,000 colleges and universities spread across the nation, most of them looking for students, the biggest problem facing the high school graduate of today is one of choice. Getting into college was never easier – finding the right one is a different matter.

But wherever a need exists in this land of rampant free enterprise, someone will find a way to meet it – and make a buck in the process. The problem of finding the right university is no exception. In the Washington DC area alone, some three dozen private consultants have set up shop, charging anxious parents between $200 and $1,000 to help their sons and daughters choose and get into good colleges.

And business is booming – doubling or tripling each year. Much of it comes from parents who believe that paying high fees will get their less-than-brilliant child into a prestigious university, although this is denied by high school counsellors who feel slighted by this intrusion into their domain.

"A student who's going to get into a prestigious school is just as likely to do so without that kind of help," said Ann Hargrove, guidance director at a leading Virginia high school which sends more than 90 per cent of its senior students on to college.

But many parents who look at the case-loads handled by the school counsellors – 270 each in the case of Ms Hargrove's school – seem to feel that the extra personal attention is worth paying for.

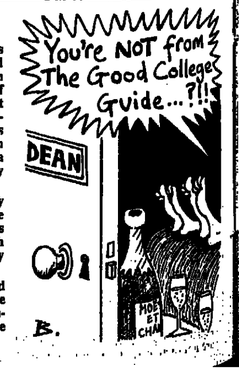
Private counselling usually begins in the student's junior year at high school, and the services offered vary widely. Most consultants concentrate on helping students select colleges and then review their applications, giving them advice on writing essays and coaching them for personal interviews. Others specialize in dealing with unusual problems, like helping a learning-disabled child to get to university or finding athletic scholarships.

Not surprisingly, given the size of their fees, the consultants are mainly serving the upper middle-class market. For those less well endowed, who have to do it themselves, a rash of guidebooks has begun to break out like acne.

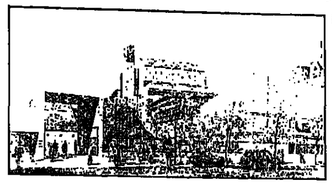
The books often describe what a university is like from the student's point of view. For between £10 and £20, prospective undergraduates can learn everything from the price of tuition, to the provider of the best salad bar (Lake Forest College, Illinois). One of the latest offerings goes further and lists the institution with the most promiscuous students – a distinction apparently enjoyed by Boston University.

The colleges are hooked. Many admissions officers disparage the guides, complaining of factual errors and subjective assessments. But with the pool of students shrinking they cannot afford to be left out.

A new magazine, to be called *Private Colleges*, is about to join the fray, published by Carnegie Communications of New York. It will be sent free to high school juniors.



Carolyn Dempster on the British Library's leisurely departure from Bloomsbury



All change for St Pancras

Above: an artist's impression of the new British Library building in St. Pancras. Right: Kenneth Cooper in the Panizzi reading room

The world at one's fingertips. Access to an information treasury through computerized catalogues, inter-library telecommunication networks and document duplication via satellite. An ideal perhaps, but one which the British Library embraced this week *when it went "online"* to the future with publication of its first five-year strategic plan *Advancing with Knowledge*.

An agenda for action and policy-making into the 1990s, the document contains a dual commitment to the economy and cultured society.

The library aims not only to meet the challenges posed by society's increasing industrial and educational demands, but also to maintain high standards of service and professionalism, effectively manage the information explosion and keep abreast of developments in the fast-expanding field of information technology. Noble objectives, which the British Library board plans to tackle with the key strategies of a flexible corporate management approach, a wider service and several income-generating activities, and the relocation of the library's resources in the modern integrated St Pancras premises.

In fact, it is the later consolidation of the library's disparate collections under one roof and its symbolic break with the time-honoured traditions of Bloomsbury which are likely to affect academic researchers most immediately.

In 1991 it is planned to start the occupation, when the department of printed books' collections of rare books, art and architecture and music will be moved across to 55 miles of shelving; a further 133 miles will be provided for the science reference library, department of manuscripts, department of Oriental manuscripts and printed books and conversation workshops in 1994 – at an opening cost of £157 million.

The phased switchover, which will lead to a split-site study arrangement at Bloomsbury and St Pancras until at least the end of the century, is viewed by the British Library's chief executive Kenneth Cooper as less of a constraint than an advantage.

The "leisurely schedule" of the move will afford the library the opportunity to harness new technological developments – benefiting scholars both in the short and the long term. It will also give the library the chance to experiment with innovative systems before deciding which are the most cost-effective to adopt.

Two large-scale projects which will have an immediate impact on the speed of information retrieval and ease of access to the stored wealth of the British Library, are the automation of the book request system and computerization of the 10 million book catalogue – converting some 200,000 pages and 600,000 catalogue cards into machine-readable form.

Researchers in the humanities and social sciences who currently constitute the bulk of the users of the Bloomsbury facilities, and who might experience a keen sense of loss when they bid goodbye to the Panizzi reading room, will have specialist search facilities to look forward to. One such experimental foray into this field is the 18th-century short title catalogue in use at Bloomsbury.

"One of our readers conducting research into the island of Minorca in the 18th century located 92 documents he had not previously known about through use of the catalogue," Mr Cooper explained. "He described it as the best day he had had in five years of research."

What about the readiness of scholars to step into the brave new world of information technology?

"It is certainly not going to be part of our thinking to replace all of our existing systems and volumes with avant-garde technologies and leave people bereft," Mr Cooper said.

But at the same time, he does envisage a date in the not-too-distant future when a reader will approach a "user-friendly" terminal and locate, extract and order the information required in the space of a few tapped out commands.

Clientele in the science and technology fields are already familiar with advanced information systems. Many have their own databases and in consequence high expectations of the British Library as one of the world's foremost reference repositories. For those in arts and humanities, university librarians are fulfilling a valuable role as proselytizers, Mr Cooper says.

Broadening the library's lending service base in Yorkshire features high on the plan's priority list. Responding to specialist user needs is also seen as a primary means of generating the revenue to implement change.

Because of the proliferation of science and technology information over the past decade and the fact that 70 per cent of the demands for service from the lending division are in the nature of requests for up-to-date scientific publications, the science reference library catalogue will be made available online later this year.

In addition, ADONIS – a co-operative venture with publishers involving the establishment of a document digitization facility and electronic supply system – has been launched, and APOLLO – a project using satellite communications for document delivery – is due to begin trials in late 1986. The final objective is the electronic despatch of more than one million pages per annum by 1990.

University libraries which have been forced to cut back on acquisitions through five years of Government funding cuts, are increasingly reliant on the services of the lending division.

It is therefore crucial that a stable level of grant-in-aid Government funding is maintained for the foreseeable future, Mr Cooper said.

"Any clawback of Government help would inevitably undermine determination within the Library to maximize opportunities for generating revenue and attracting other help", he said. The penalties would be multifold. The library would undoubtedly slip from its position as an information test-bed for Britain and end up buying other people's facilities. Financial necessity has twice prompted the library board to look at the issue of charging an admission to reading rooms. The plan undertakes not to introduce this in the next five to six years, but expensive premium services – such as the frequent requests for annotated bibliographies – are likely to carry a charge in future.

Features of the action programme in humanities and social sciences services include a review of admissions policy to the reading rooms – widening the scope for reader access, publication of a national discography by the National Sound Archive, the implementation of a new online bibliographic system to facilitate online cataloguing and the promotion of publishing ventures with the private sector.

The library's publications sales unit based at Boston Spa recently came into operation – providing users with an automated order-processing and subscription system, and making most of the library's publications immediately available on request.

The move to St Pancras will also afford academics, and the general public more than a glimpse of the printed treasures housed by the department of printed books. Purpose-built exhibition galleries and the ability to mount large displays in a safe, controlled atmospheric environment are two of the main objectives.

Information technology, as is recognized by the board, has the potential to change the nature of information transfer and services. Developments in three key fields are highlighted by the plan as likely to influence the future direction taken by the British Library – and most academic and public sector libraries.

These are: computer storage technologies with optical disc technology posing real competition to magnetic media in the 1990s; improvements in the speed and reliability of telecommunications facilities; and a growing need for systems integration.

The growth of micropublishing, expected to be pervasive by the year 2000, will raise additional questions about electronic archiving and whether existing laws adequately cover legal deposit.

It is primarily these factors which lead British Library chairman Fred Dainton to caution that the plan should not be seen as an immutable blueprint of the library five years from now.

Advancing with Knowledge: The British Library Strategic Plan 1985–1990. Price £2.50.

The once and future King's

Peter Aspden on the merger that has created a 6,000-student college in Central London

This week sees the formal and final ceremony held to mark the historic merger of King's College, London and Queen Elizabeth and Chelsea colleges, an event described by Lord Scarman, chairman of the London court, as the most important development in the sphere of higher education today.

As events in other, more depressing areas show, he is not a man given to hyperbole; and the establishment of a ten-faculty, 6,000-student institution in the centre of London does indeed seem to be one of the most notable moments in recent university history. It also appears to be one of the happier ones.

For despite the air of "cautious optimism" with which the college principal, Professor Stewart Sutherland, describes his hopes, he is clearly more excited about the future of King's (KQC) than any other development in his academic career.

Listening to him talk about the advantages of a large, multi-faculty institution, where cross-fertilization of ideas between departments is commonplace and where running costs are slashed, one wonders how anyone can possibly raise any objection to the spectre of merger and rationalization.

Of course it's not as easy as that, as Professor Sutherland realizes; he still makes a point of talking about negotiations with other colleges in the language of Cold War arms negotiators. And he is clearly proud of having negotiated his way through a diplomatic minefield.

Part of his tentativeness can be explained by the fact that the talks are not over yet. He greeted me with the news that the councils of King's and Westfield College have just reached agreement on the desirability of a merger, and hope to get a bill through Parliament next year.

That would give the new King's about 7,000 students, and firmly establish it as part of a triumvirate, along with University College and Imperial, in the forefront of London's academic profile. Diplomacy over, Professor Sutherland returns to his quietly enthusing tone.

"The most exciting thing about the merger is the degree of flexibility it gives us, and the chance to start afresh with new ideas. The dangerous thing about trying to start new projects in established institutions is the resistance it seems to arouse automatically – inertia rules."

One of the most "exhilarating" opportunities, he says, is the potential for studying life sciences, which now forms a separate faculty, and will be housed under one roof if the college is successful in acquiring Cornwall House, across the river from its Strand site.

"It is an immense range of potential, and the idea is that people working in the different departments will spark each other off." This will be achieved, he says, by forming be-cross-department interest groups for teaching and research.

"We have been talking recently to Age Concern, for example, with a view to co-operating with their own research unit and establishing a centre of gerontology. Now that has interest for all kinds of people. It has implications in biology, law, sociology, demography – everyone will want to get involved."

Professor Sutherland's words are evidently backed up by the college lecturers. At a preliminary seminar held to test ideas for the new centre, representatives from various departments turned up to declare an interest. "That," he emphasizes, "is a direct result of being large enough, and flexible enough to cope with such a scheme."

But, talk to any principal or vice chancellor these days, and the subject of money is never far away. And academic theorizing apart, the merger still looks good news. Having recently completed the complicated calculations involved, the college estimates it will save about £2 million a year as a result of saving the running costs of three separate institutions. And that, in the current climate and with an annual budget of about £27 million, is a substantial achievement.

It might seem a little melodramatic to talk, as Professor Sutherland does, of having been "to the edge of the abyss", and having now returned, but that underestimates the enormous pressure all universities and colleges have been under. "We were all looking at deficits, and what's more, they were all beginning to climb, each year, little by little."

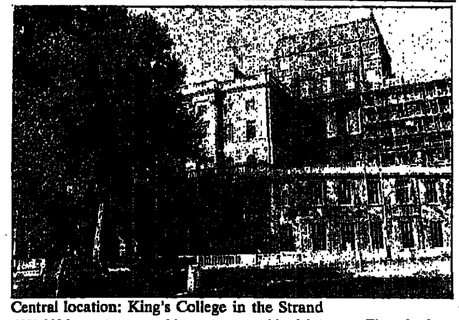
As one financial unit, the new college estimates that that deficit will be reduced to something like £200,000 by next year, and hopes to break even by 1988, even allowing for the 2 per cent annual cut in UGC funding.

In terms of the pet subjects of the Government and the UGC, the KQC merger clearly earns more than a fair share of Brownie points. Small arts departments will be consolidated into larger units (rationalization – one point), the college will develop a strong science base (the "switch" – two points) and the newly formed centralized planning and resources committee will provide firm, organized leadership for the direction of the new institution (Jarratt – full house).

"We have had the opportunity to look at things in a new light, and have developed different solutions. We have divided the former faculty of natural science, for instance, into life sciences and mathematical and physical sciences, while the separate faculties of arts and music have been combined into one. There is also a greater willingness to work together. Quite apart from anything else, the chemistry is right."

All of which begs the obvious question: why hadn't the merger been carried out before? In a situation which Professor John Ashworth, the vice chancellor of re-vitalized Salford University knows only too well, will the apparent success of King's (KQC) justify a Government policy which the whole academic community rallies against?

Professor Sutherland, like Professor Ashworth, finds the question an awkward one. "It would have to be said that, particularly in science terms, we would have benefited from being larger earlier on. But when the urgency and the pressure came, it was starkly clear which direction we would have to take, and we acted pretty speedily." Nothing like urgency and pressure to sharpen the mind? Surely not.



Central location: King's College in the Strand

John O'Leary, in the second part of his look at Zimbabwe, outlines key areas for growth

Engineering a students drive

WORLDWIDE

Education has been one of the main beneficiaries of £115 million of British aid to Zimbabwe since independence. A three-year project announced this month to build up engineering at the university is the latest in a series of agreements, which have made Britain the second biggest donor of aid.

The relative stability of the country and its strategic position in the sensitive Southern African region have made Zimbabwe a popular destination for aid donors. All the big agencies and governments are involved there, some with more money to spend than projects they can support.

That certainly is not the case with Britain's increasingly modest aid programme, but the fact that the amount pledged at the Lancaster House independence talks has been matched by £40 million is a measure of the importance attached to the country. Even when the Lancaster House commitments run out, Britain is still likely to be spending more than £10 million a year on aid to Zimbabwe, with higher education projects continuing to take a substantial share of the money.

The really big sums have gone on land resettlement (buying out white commercial farmers to distribute land among the blacks) and help for industry, largely to prop up Zimbabwe's early problems over its balance of payments. But increasingly the efforts have been aimed at training up black Zimbabweans to go into the skilled *jobs held by many of the 150,000* whites who have left the country. The process actually began well before independence with Dame Judith Hart's scheme, administered by the World University Service, offering thousands of scholarships.

Now the two-way traffic in experts, often on educational projects, is more sharply-focused. But the multiplier effect of training projects, in terms of their potential effect on development, makes them an attractive avenue for British aid. For a relatively small amount of money, there is the hope of setting off a chain reaction in a key area.

The new engineering project, to be funded by the Overseas Development Administration and administered by the British Council, is a perfect example of this approach. At a cost of £1.7 million, it is one of the more expensive single projects undertaken by Britain, but the benefits not only for the university but for the whole economy could be considerable.

Although there are no precise statistics to assess the extent of the problem, it is generally accepted that Zimbabwe is and will continue to be short of engineers. And, until the Harare Polytechnic and later Bulawayo Technical College start to produce graduates, the university is the only source of highly-qualified manpower.

The university itself has given engineering a high priority in its development plan, which provides for 7,100 students by 1987 compared with fewer than 5,000 this year. There is no shortage of good candidates for the extra places which the project will make possible. Engineering is one of the most sought-after areas in Zimbabwe, as in other developing countries, and only medicine and veterinary science had higher entry requirements last year. No applicants were accepted with an A-level score of less than nine points and in electrical engineering the minimum was 11 points.

However, even such well-qualified students have been dropping out of courses in the three engineering departments at a rate of up to 45 per cent per intake. The main reasons appears *to be the excessively theoretical* character of the courses, forced upon the faculty by a shortage of equipment. The lack of foreign exchange which causes such acute difficulties throughout Zimbabwe has made it impossible to build up stocks of modern equipment. At times, 40 students have had to share one piece of machinery, ruling out practical work.

In addition, it has proved difficult to recruit and hold staff in an area more prone than most to poaching by private industry. Mechanical engineering remains a particular problem, with the department running at only 50 per cent of its lecturing establishment, and technical support staff are also in short supply.

The aid project will tackle the equipment shortage first, aiming to equip a training workshop and *teaching laboratories in all three de*partments in time for the new academic year, next March. The faculty is in the throes of reorganizing its courses in the expectation that the new machinery will allow the more practical slant which staff and external examiners want to see.

After that the emphasis will switch to staffing. Seven lecturers will be recruited in Britain to work on two-year contracts in electrical and mechanical engineering; seven technicians and journeymen will be sent out both as support staff and to train permanent replacements; and seven overseas training awards will be offered each year to upgrade the qualifications of trainee lecturers.

It is not always the big projects which are the most effective, however. A relatively small sum enabled the university's new veterinary faculty to be fully equipped in time for its official opening, after a miscalculation threatened to leave a £6 million EEC-funded project short of vital plant. Even smaller sums enable 13 highly valued links between university departments and their counterparts at British universities to proceed, helping out with the ever-present problems of staff shortages and equipment.

The British Council, as the ODA's education advisers and as disbursers of *its own, more limited budget, is in* constant touch with educational institutions and ministries to build up such projects. This month, for example, the council has been instrumental in organizing a week-long conference to follow up its own English language survey for the Ministry of Education.

Both last year's relatively poor O level results and the difficulties experienced by some university students are attributed largely to shortcomings in English, which remains the main medium of instruction throughout the education system, so the exercise is rated highly by the govern*ment.*

Another similar venture has been a series of seminars, backed up by visits to Britain, aimed at establishing a system of school inspection for Zimbabwe. The project is already beginning to bear fruit, with regional offices starting to undertake their own inspections. The council also runs two libraries in Harare, one catering mainly for university students and academics, the other for O level studies, where the demand for places is such that queueing begins an hour before the doors open.

British aid still lags behind that *offered by the United States, in spite of* the historical ties between the two countries, and cannot keep pace with the number of projects the council would like to support. But even the small-scale support, for individual visits to Britain for example, create goodwill beyond their cost and often pave the way for trade opportunities to follow.

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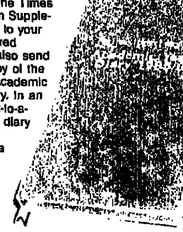

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First class teachers by post

The most pressing requirement for higher education in post-independence Zimbabwe *was to raise* dramatically the number of new teachers coming out of the colleges. The massive expansion of primary and secondary education which was planned and subsequently undertaken was more than the existing system could possibly provide for.

The government's answer, in addition to increasing the number and size of the conventional teacher training colleges, was to launch a radical new scheme which is now seen as a likely answer to similar problems elsewhere in Africa. Known as Zintec, the scheme has similarities to Britain's own answer to the post-war baby *boom, using college facilities to the* maximum and adopting a truncated academic curriculum to get the students out into the schools as quickly as possible.

Zintec caters for primary training only, tackling the essential task of reducing the pool of untrained teachers and augmenting its numbers with those going into the system for the first time. The project, based in four colleges spread around the country, is run directly by the Ministry of Education and has an overtly political core. Its director, Mr Bernard Gatawa, admits that the academic programme has "a heavy tinge of Marxist-Leninist socialism", although he insists that his students are not indoctrinated.

Indeed, the academic component of the course offers strictly limited time for indoctrination anyway. In order to pack in three intakes per year, rather than one in the conventional colleges, Zintec students are given only 16 weeks initial training before being plunged into the classroom.

In-service training continues by correspondence during the following 10 terms, with four three-week residential vacation courses interspersed, but follow-up work by tutors during school time is inevitably patchy. The whole idea of the project was to serve the rural areas, so students are often placed in inaccessible areas which do not lend themselves to regular contact from college.

Keeping up with correspondence courses can be a problem, especially for those sent to villages without electric light. Students' time outside school hours is not all their own in any case, since they are expected to undertake community work, on which they are assessed in addition to their teaching. Most students appear to throw themselves into these projects with considerable enthusiasm and dedication, running adult literacy classes or teaching villagers new agricultural techniques, cookery, sewing or even family planning.

There has been no shortage of recruits for the Zintec courses even though entry requirements, at five O levels, match those for the formal system. The main reason for this has been the financial incentives on offer. While other students pay for courses, Zintec students are paid, whether in college or at school.

And for those who are teaching without qualifications, there is a substantial rise in salary at the end of the course. As a result, the Zintec colleges have been able to attract students from 18 to 50 years old, half of whom are married. Many have improved their O levels first, just to get on the course. Those now completing the programme seem generally satisfied with the course and committed to working in the rural areas, in spite of the risks in some parts of the country. Primary school teachers in rural Matabeleland particularly are prime targets for the dissidents who are waging a guerilla campaign against the Mugabe government.

Teachers are often the only government employees in the area and are singled out as symbols of authority. Although no Zintec students are known to have been attacked, there have been several murders in recent months, making full-time posts in isolated areas understandably hard to fill.

Almost 10,000 students have joined courses in the four years of the scheme and very few have dropped out, although there is a waiting list for students from the conventional colleges wanting to drop in. With an estimated cost of training each teacher of less than £2,000, Zintec is cheap for the government and welcomed by the schools, many of which ask to take their students back when they qualify.

The only real doubts have been over the academic quality of the courses. The university, which was given no part in developing Zintec, took three years to grant the colleges associate status and insisted on some modifications to the courses. Some university academics are still sceptical about the level of training possible in only 44 weeks in college spread over four years.

However, the courses are well designed and supported both through college tutors and regional staff. The initial 16-week residential course concentrates largely on classroom skills, leaving subject studies and educational theory for the correspondence courses and vacation refreshers. The students then come back to college for a final 16-week course, culminating in examinations.

There has been no new intake of Zintec students for 18 months because the colleges are now full with students returning for the last phase of the course. One result has been a big increase in demand for places in the conventional colleges, which are having to turn away 75 per cent of applicants. A decision will have to be made before April 1988, when the last Zintec students finish their courses, on whether the scheme should restart when college space allows.

It has already had an effect on other teacher training, which has changed from three years college-based to the Zintec four-year pattern and, with some 15,000 primary teachers still unqualified, it will be surprising if the programme is not retained in some form.

Appointments

The council of *King's College, London*, has appointed Mr William Slade to the post of secretary of the college. Mr Slade is a qualified accountant with experience in the steel, cement and telecommunications industries.

ESSEX
Lecturerships: Mr E. G. McKendrick (law); Dr M. J. Colley (computer science); Mr J. Robinson (computer science); Dr A. V. Vickers (physics); Mr D. H. O. Bebbington (electronic system engineering); Mr K. P. Phillips (language and linguistics – temporary); Mr C. E. Ward (history – temporary); Ms T. M. Chanter (philosophy – temporary); Mr C. D. I. Bertram (government – temporary); Dr G. R. Edwards (government – temporary); Mr B. T. George (government – temporary) *Mr B. T. George MP* (government – temporary); Dr F. E. Panizza (government – temporary); Dr R. Sakwa (government – temporary); Dr E. H. Scarbrough (government – temporary); Mr A. F. Tant (government – temporary); Mr P. Nazir (sociology – temporary); Dr D. Lynde (economics – temporary); Mr M. Pradhan (economics – temporary); Dr R. W. Sparks (economics – temporary); Mr W. N. R. Lack (law – temporary); Mr S. T. Jones (electronic systems engineering – temporary). *Visiting professors:* Professor Y. Matsushima (law, Dokkyo University, Japan); Dr A. O. Limb (division manager of Communications Sciences Research Division, Bell Communications Research).

ULSTER
Lecturership: Dr Neil Collins (public sector administration).

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
Lecturerships: Mr S. R. Dunn (industrial relations); Dr F. Laursen (sea-use); Dr S. P. Mangen (European social policy); Ms M. E. Percival (law); Dr Rodriguez-Salgado (international history).

The University of Essex has appointed Mr Lawrie Williamson to the post of director of industrial liaison and research development.

Mr Roger Benson, head of Leeds Polytechnic school of hospitality management and home economics, has been appointed chairman of the CNAA food and accommodation subject board.

Mr John Entwistle has been appointed coordinator of professional, industrial and commercial updating (PICKUP) short courses in Nottingham University.

Promotions

EAST ANGLIA
Personal professorships: Mr Deryke Belshaw (development studies – rural development); Dr Colin Townsend (biology); Dr Peter Liss (environmental science); Dr Leslie Morland (mathematics); Dr Andrew Thomson (chemistry).
Readerships: Dr C. W. Desforges (education); Dr R. A. Jones (chemical science).
Senior lectureships: Dr R. H. St G. Cocks (art history and music); Mr M. J. Cook (chemical sciences); Mrs R. Cummings (economic and social studies); Dr J. C. Harries (development studies); Dr R. J. Harris (development studies); Dr R. D. Hey (environmental science); Dr J. B. Orders (art history and music); Dr V. R. L. Sage (English and American studies); Dr W. G. Stahl (modern languages and European history); Dr M. Silbert (mathematics and physics).

BRUNEL
Senior lectureship: Dr S. L. Leader (law).

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC
Readerships: Dr *I. Gordon (politics* and public policy; not public history as previously announced).

Honorary degrees

Leeds University has announced the award of eight honorary degrees: Sir David Attenborough (DSc); Sir Michael Tippett (DMus); Sir Geoffrey Allen, director of research and engineering of Unilever (DSc); Mr J. A. Dunn, former senior partner with a Leeds firm of solicitors (LLD); Peter Cropper, Ronald Birks and Bernard Gregor-Smith, Roger Digby, the founder members of the Lindsay String Quartet (MMus).

Grants

STIRLING
Mr R. A. Sharkies, £47,583 from Scottish Education Department *(assessment within standard grade* technological studies); Professor J. Roberts, £100,415 from Overseas Development Administration (viability of extensive fish cultures for protein production); Professor I. Markova, £44,445 from Scottish Home and Health Department (coping strategies of haemophilic patients); Dr K. Ashford, Mr W. Boland and Mr R. Limmack, £53,000 from Computer Board (development of computer programmes for teaching corporate finance); Professor Dawson, £16,365 from ESRC (employment in British superstores).

LIVERPOOL
Dr D. J. Carter, £21,800 from MRHA (investigation of improved methods of contract information recording and *processing); Professor W. Eccleston,* £44,270 from SERC (physical properties of metal insulator heterojunctions structures for VLSI applications); Professor G. D. Galletly and Mr D. G. Morris, £113,000 from MOD (prediction of strength of torispherical dome ends); Professor C. J. Humphreys, £81,578 from SERC (silicon-based strained layer superlattices); Professor I. M. Stanley, £61,279 from Health Promotion Research Trust (health concerns of general practice patients); Professor J. C. Cawley, £18,600 from Wellcome Research Laboratories (immunological studies in interferon-treated hairy cell leukaemia patients); Dr T. V. How and Mr P. L. Harris, £12,693 from MRHA (hydraulic impedence in vascular surgery); Dr C. A. Hart and Professor K. McCarthy, £11,137 *from MRHA* (new tests for Aids virus); Dr L. D. Blumhardt and Dr P. R. D. Humphrey, £25,000 from Chest, Heart and Stroke Association (Duplex scanning, comparison with angiography; serial studies in cerebrovascular disease); Dr L. D. Blumhardt *and Dr P. R. D. Humphrey, £44,686* from MRC (comparison of conventional angiography and duplex scanning; investigation of natural history of atheroma); Dr J. S. Watterson, £37,154 from National Coal Board (methods of portrayal of geological structure data in coalfields); Dr R. Cosstick, with Dr Pigram and Professor Fuller of Kccl, £36,045 from SERC (effect of replacement of adenine by 3-deaza-adenine on DNA); Professor C. E. Johnson, Dr M. F. Thomas and Dr P. Weightman, £17,550 from SERC (data handling, analysis and calculations for experiments in solid state physics); Dr P. H. Cobbold, £60,000 from National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases (aequorin measurements of cytoplasmic free calcium during hypoxic injury of brain cells); Dr A. *Henderson-Sellers, £10,000* from Argo Venture (climatic evolution of Mars: simulating the future); Professor F. Oldfield, £10,000 from DOE (magnetic and 210Pb work on acidified lake sediments); Professor F. Oldfield, £12,000 from Royal Society (210Pb dating of lake sediments); Mr M. G. Garratt, £17,000 from Department of Transport (statistics of UK domestic waterborn freight); Dr S. Wilks, £12,302 from ESRC (international conference on government-industry relations); Professor C. J. Gaskell, £31,657 from Wellcome Trust (training scholarship on role of feline calcivirus in chronic gingivitis/stomatitis in cats); Dr A. J. Trees, £34,266 from AFRC (Eimeria tenella in the fowl, production of anti-sporozoite IgA monoclonal antibodies and protection against oocyst challenge).

BIRMINGHAM
Dr D. R. Stanworth, £25,200 from Wassen International Ltd (preliminary immunological investigation of efficiency of oral administration of peptide B tablets in treatment of hay fever); Dr *K. Docherty, £8,527 from Central* Birmingham Health Authority Endowment Fund (recombinant DNS studies on parathyroid hormone synthesis and secretion); Professor P. A. Bacon, £442,266 from Arthritis and Rheumatism Council (role of the immunising cellular and biochemical mechanisms of inflammation in rheumatic disease); Professor A. S. McNeish, £64,455 from Wellcome Trust (investigation of structural polymorphisms within human globin genes); Dr T. R. Bott, £13,480 from United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (phenomenological investigations of multi-phase flow); Professor N. A. Warner, £131,000 from SERC (energy recovery from partly solidified slag droplets); Dr T. H. Y. Tebbutt, £19,811 from SERC (review of research in cohesive sediments); Professor B Mellitt and Dr J. Allan, £11,250 from State Rail Authority, New South Wales (chopper interference test, Itami, Japan); Professor I. W. M. Smith, £42,128 from SERC (laser induced fluorescence spectroscopy of molecular cations); Dr A. H. Barnett, £52,000 from Novo Laboratories Ltd (role of low compliment levels and development of diabetic complications); Dr G. Blackledge, £8,000 from Central Birmingham Health Authority (hormone receptor assay); Professor B. G. Knox, £41,191 from MRC (perinatal hazards and neurological disorders); Professor R. B. Smallman, Dr W. T. Roberts, Professor K. B. Haley and Dr D. J. Sherwin, £131,235 from SERC (teaching company programme with Inco Alloy Products from whom a supplement of £44,792); Dr D. R. Weaver, £19,858 from AKAEA (development of neutron interrogation *techniques).*

UMIST
Dr S. G. Oliver and Dr N. J. Blackburn, £40,930 from SERC (NAS studies of modifications to superoxide dismutase active site produced by site directed mutagenesis); Professor B. Linnhoff, £33,000 from each of Halcon S. D. Group and Lummus Crest Inc (integrated process design research consortium); Dr F. Mavinnas, £46,580 from SERC (design and scale-up of integrated bioreactors for production of fine chemicals by immobilized plant cells); Dr F. Mavinnas, £41,500 from Albright and Wilson Ltd (industrial contribution); Professor E. T. Woodburn, £34,525 from SERC (effect of froth structure on flotation kinetics and selectivity); Dr J. C. Vickerman, £25,784 from Ministry of Defence (assessment of silicon materials grown by LTCVD); Professor R. J. Stoodley, £23,070 from SERC (chiral dienes for assymetric diels alder reactions); Professor J. O. Williams, £52,670 from SERC (chemical aspects of metal-organic vapour plane epitaxy); Professor J. O. Williams, £24,300 from Ministry of Defence (lattice imaging of II-VI materials based on ZnS/ZnSe and their interfaces); Professor J. O. Williams, Dr G. W. Lorimer and Dr G. E. Thompson, £271,986 from SERC (high voltage electron microscopy of advanced materials); Dr J. G. Perry, £31,200 from SERC (technical development programme on offshore platform removal); Mr I. L. Whyte, £99,000 from SERC (recovery forces in removal of gravity and related structures from sea-bed); Professor F. M. Burdekin, £37,000 from SERC (improved reliability basis for defect assessment); Professor F. M. Burdekin, £21,500 from SERC (defect assessment programme project on ultimate failure of tubular connections); Professor F. M. Burdekin, £39,000 from SERC (design assessment support for tubulars by fracture mechanics method); Dr P. E. Wellstead, £43,966 from Lucas Group Services Ltd (self-tuning control of automotive petrol engine management systems with particular reference to the warm-up phase); Dr R. P. M. Procter, £36,000 from SERC (effect of hardness on susceptibility of weld metal and heat affected zone to environmentally induced cracking in sea water); Dr R. P. M. Procter, £34,000 from SERC (environment cracking of high strength materials for offshore applications); Dr R. P. M. Procter, £56,730 from SERC (effects of microfouling on calcareous deposits on cathodically protected steel structures); Dr G. E. Thompson, £50,840 from SERC (mechanisms of activation of sacrificial anodes); Dr S. Turgoose, £37,559 from SERC (benzotriazole treatment of zinc-coated copper alloy interfaces); Dr F. J. Hicks, £50,892 from SERC (new type of self-scanned electron image sensing IC); Dr P. G. Depledge and Mr M. J. Ferguson, £22,474 from UKAEA (yellow book transport service); Dr A. R. Heslop and Dr B. Hamilton, £80,839 from SERC/Alvey (generation and recombination centres induced by processing); Mr R. L. Johnson, £28,248 from EEC (Eurotra software specifications); Professor J. C. Sage and Mr R. *L. Johnson, £58,478 from SERC/Alvey* (read and write Japanese without knowing it); Professor J. C. Sage and Mr R. L. Johnson, £64,000 from EEC (Eurotra and related topics); Professor M. S. Beck and Dr R. O. Green, £43,400 from SERC (measurement of the flow-rate of recycled fines in fluidised bed combustors and gasifiers); Professor M. S. Beck, £58,000 from SERC (imaging the instantaneous concentration of oil/gas mixtures in pipes); Professor P. A. Payne, £25,930 from SERC (investigation of membranes for on-line liquid sampling using mass spectrometers); Professor P. A. Payne, £80,937 from Cogent Ltd (copolymers of vinylidene fluoride for transducers); Professor M. S. Beck and Dr R. O. Green, £63,920 from SERC (component flow measurement and imaging using externally scattered gamma photons); Dr I. T. Robertson, £25,420 from ESRC (evaluation of behaviour modelling training); Professor J. Goodman and Mr D. P. Torrington, £36,659 from SERC (teaching company programme with Volex Ltd); Dr R. J. Bishop, £42,010 from SERC (coupled cluster theory of nuclear structure and interacting quantum fields); Professor R. K. Bullough, £8,000 from Central Birmingham Health Authority (hormone receptor assay); Professor B. G. Knox, £41,191 from MRC (perinatal hazards and neurological disorders); Professor R. B. Smallman, Dr W. T. Roberts, Professor K. B. Haley and Dr D. J. Sherwin, £131,235 from SERC (teaching company programme with Inco Alloy Products from whom a supplement of £44,792); Dr D. R. (structural response of jacket members to nearby explosive cutting charges); Dr S. T. S. Al-Hassani, £86,000 from SERC (prevention of safe stand-off ranges for service vessels during explosive dismantling operations); Dr S. T. S. Al-Hassani, £45,500 from SERC (explosive initiation by laser for offshore applications); Dr S. T. S. Al-Hassani, £39,300 from SERC (exploratory investigation into application of high energy chemical oxidizers in cutting offshore structures); Dr S. T. S. Al-Hassani and Dr K. Jones, £57,800 from SERC (tubular components for the collision protection of offshore structures); Professor B. J. Davies, Dr G. Barrow and Dr. S. Hindujа, £41,966 from SERC (development and test of knowledge base for process planning and NC programming of turned components); Dr R. G. Hannam, £67, 518 from SERC (computer aided trolling control for FMS); Professor D. W. Winterbone, £90,184 from SERC (unsteady flow effects in radial inflow turbocharger turbins); Dr M. A. Leschziner and Dr J. P. Packer, £37,150 from SERC (numerical simulation of 3D jet injection into swirling flow in model diesel engine combustion chamber); Professor D. E. Winterbone, £24,300 from Mazda Motor Corporation (simulation of an internal combustion engine); Dr R. Taylor, £49,725 from Ministry of Defence (modelling of thermal properties of fibre reinforced composites); Dr R. Priestner, £39,755 from SERC (controlled rolled dual-phase steel); Dr E. F. T. White, £20,100 from SERC (hip prosthesis and compliant surfaces); Dr J. L. Standord and Dr R. H. Still, £200,800 from Nippon Paint Co (reaction of epoxide resin phobies with halogenated butyl rubber); Dr C. P. R. Saunders, £37,734 from NERC (analysis of thunderstorm data and laboratory studies of electric charge transfer by ice crystals during riming); Dr M. H. Smith, £43,720 from US Navy (environmental factors controlling size spectrum, number sensitivity and character of nuclei in marine boundary layer in Eastern North Atlantic); Dr A. J. Illingworth, £26,057 from USAF (identification and development of precipitation using dual polarization radar); Dr M. H. Smith, £129,110 from Ministry of Defence (development and validation of a maritime aerosol model for North Atlantic).

NOTTINGHAM
Professor *L. J. Challis*, £1,006,360 from SERC (low dimensional physics); *Dr I. B. Taylor, £36,011 from* APRC (genetically induced abcdic acid deficiencies; Professor W. J. Whittington, £75,000 from Amey Roadstone (status and establishment of native flora in natural habitats and reclaimed quarry workings); Professor J. D. Hardcastle, £10,835 from Cancer Research Campaign (increasing compliance with faecal occult blood screening); Dr A. Y. Nehru, £10,000 from Central Electricity Generating Board (testing tests on LCIB surface coatings); Professor SS. Davis, £20,000 from Ciba Geigy (physical and physiochemical and biophysical characterization of colloidal particles); Professor C. I. Howarth, £118,000 from DHSS (blind mobility research unit); Dr P. J. Bodez, £15,404 from Geodyear ITC (co-operative research programme to investigate non-cyanidic aqueous electrolites for brass alloy plating); Dr A. Y. Nehru, £21,000 from Health and Safety Executive (COS contamination on oxidation of AGR alloys); Dr P. T. Bean, £30,957 from Home Office (drug taking and the link with crime); Dr L. A. Withers, £13,982 from International Board PG (research into in vitro techniques to plant genetic conservation); Dr R. W. Jotham, £37,543 from Leverhulme Trust (computer courses for physically handicapped adults); Dr R. J. Mayer, £69,164 from MRC (characterization of the recognition system which segregates microinjected syntsolic proteins for degradation); Professor L. Pekecky and Dr J. M. Dobson, £48,864 from MRC (analysis of yeast 2 circle plasmid replication); Dr P. J. Hawthorne, £15,122 from Nottingham Health Authority (nurses in general practice); Professor E. N. Corlett and Dr J. R. Wilson, £50,345 from SERC (programmability and safety of robots); Dr D. de Cogan, £23,020 from SERC (3D TLM modelling of heat flow in semiconductor devices); Professor M. J. Owen, Dr V. Middleton and Dr D. G. Ellman, £19,342 from SERC (surace modeller for filament winding; Professor G. Pattenden, £11,830 from SERC (synthesis of Allsmandin); Professor J. P. Simons, £51,770 from SERC (quantum state selected photodissociation dynamics); Dr L. A. Withers, £17,035 from SERC (assessment of stability in cultured shoot tips subjected to storage by cryopreservation); Professor S. Brown, £189,052 from Transport and Road Research Laboratory (durability testing of bridge expansion joints).

NOTICE BOARD

Ex-Slade student Linda Black's extraordinary etchings focus on the dark and disturbing edges of consciousness, women often fettered by fears of emotional inadequacy forced to confront the looking glass of dreams. Hers is among 32 women artists' work at the Pandora's Box exhibition, Chisenhale Works, 64–84 Chisenhale Road, London E3 until November 23.

Events

The History of Education Society annual weekend conference is to be held on December 13, 14 and 15 at Wellington Hall, London. Speakers will include Dr Keith Hoskin, Peter Burke, Dr Roy Porter, Dr John Wilkes, Dr Pamela Horn and Professor Peter Gordon. Details from Patrick Orpen, Conference Secretary, History of Education Society, Avery Hill College, Bexley Road, Eltham, London, SE9 2PQ.

The audio-visual communications and educational technology section of Natfhe will be holding its annual conference on December 17 and 18 at Lancashire College, Chorley. For details and registration, contact Don Leech, AVCET Conference Booking Officer, 34 Green Park Road, Exmouth, Devon EX8 4JN or telephone 0392 272819.

Brighton Polytechnic is organizing a conference on Authoring Systems for Interactive Video to be held at the Gatwick Hilton International Hotel on November 14. Details from Hamlin Masson on 0323 33130.

Open University viewing

Saturday October 26

BBC2
12.15 Technology Foundation course. A case of tunnel vision. (T110; 008).
13.05* The Changing Countryside. Conserving the coast. (P(T770; 6).

Sunday October 27

Radio 4 (VHF)
8.55* Open Forum. Information programme for OU students – writing skills.

Monday October 28

BBC2
13.00 Marketing in Action. If the customer's happy . . . (P677; 4).

*Repeat programme

The Dravidridge Lecture
CREATION AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD
by
The Revd. Professor JOHN POLKINGHORNE F.R.S.
Former Professor of Mathematical Physics
in the University of Cambridge
Thursday, October 31, 1985
at 5.30 p.m.
in the
New Lecture Theatre
King's College London (KQC)
Strand, London WC2R 2LS

Back to the mainframe

Tom Wilson defends the need for word processors as academic support systems

The "myths" of word processing described by Stevie Burges and Nigel Piercy (*THES*, September 20), touch upon some genuine issues of the use and misuse of microcomputers and word processors. Their tongue-in-cheek (?) rhetoric scores a few points. Others, too, have written about the defects, deficiencies and dangers in computer systems: J. Weizenbaum has poured refreshingly cold water on the fancier flights of the artificial intelligence wonks; S. Turkle in *The Second Self* has suggested that children, in particular, may be in danger of comparing themselves with computers rather than with other human beings; the Dreyfusses show that what we know about knowledge formation in human experts casts doubts on the prospects of effective "knowledge engineering".

However, all universities, polytechnics and individual teachers and researchers need to take a good look at the potential of word processing and electronic office systems as "academic support systems". With the Amstrad word processor, complete with printer, now available at £399 plus VAT the price of other systems seems likely to fall to the point where entire departments could be equipped with networked microcomputers running word processing programmes at a relatively modest cost. We ought to get used to the idea and discover not only the problems, but the potential.

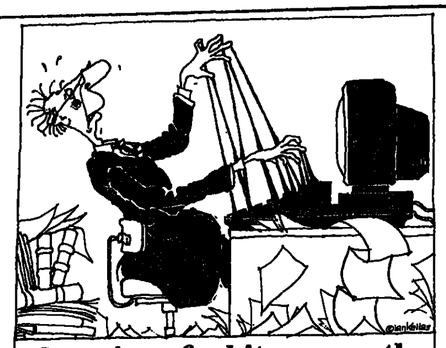
Needless to say, a good deal of the potential is being realized here and now: any journal editor will confirm that up to 90 per cent of contributions from the USA are word processed, usually on a home computer. Papers and reports composed on a micro and sent – one floppy disc – to a computer typesetter are in no way inferior as a piece of print to traditionally set material. The saving in time is considerable.

Clearly the task cannot be as time consuming or as complex as we might be led to believe – all one needs is a modicum of manual dexterity and a typing tutor programme. The slowness of microcomputers has also been much exaggerated. This note was typed on a BBC micro with the 6502 second processor. View, its word processing program, takes about two seconds to count all the words in memory, something over 5,000 – big enough for most papers, administrative reports, or minutes of meetings.

To find a specific word in a text of more than 4,000 words took 1.56 seconds, and to go to the top or bottom of the file, when editing, takes less than a quarter of a second. Slow? One may be able to edit on paper faster than on screen, but someone else has to translate those scribbles and squiggles into a revised document – are the two together faster than one screen editor?

There is more to office technology, however, than microcomputers and word processing. Burges and Piercy rather confuse the issue by mixing independent staff use of word processing with use of word processors by secretarial staff.

So, what is possible? Information technology (IT) support for academic staff could take several forms, from the personal microcomputer with word processing, spreadsheet program, small database for address lists and the like, through a system in which these are linked to one another in a local network, to a minicomputer-based office system with all of these features and more.



Question of a hit or a myth

A dangerously misleading myth is doing the rounds (and has even found its way into *The THES*): that the availability of word processors can turn academics into prolific authors, producing perfect, camera-ready typescripts for the printers.

Stevie Burges and Nigel Piercy look at the popular appeal and harsh the reality behind the myth.

This is then followed by a reprint on typically very slow printers. Given successive drafts and lose-prints, paper usage is actually considerably higher than with other systems; the "paperless office" seems an unfortunate phrase.

Either of the last two integrated systems would normally be linked to a campus mainframe or large minicomputer.

For best effect in academic communities the stand alone micro is hardly to be recommended: it is only when networks exist that the benefits to effectiveness of electronic mail will be found, for example. The present generation of integrated "electronic office" systems such as Data General's CEO, DEC's All-in-1, and Wang Office have their deficiencies (for example, in filing and retrieval systems) but they offer facilities which *ought* to be available to every member of academic staff in today's universities.

They include word processing – and networking provides an opportunity for an academic to draft a document and, if his/her layout style is suspect, forward it by electronic mail to a secretary (if such support staff exist!) for polishing. But they also include facilities for storing word processed personal documents in "folders" and "files" – and I am sure that I am not the only university teacher who wonders, with increasing frequency, where last year's reading list or course outline has got to. Not to mention all of those committee documents.

It is the communication capabilities of today's machines, however, that have the real potential. Information technology is the marriage of computers with telecommunications and even a home micro equipped with the appropriate software and a modem can tap databases in California or send messages to electronic mail-boxes via Telecom Gold or other commercial services. Clusters of networked micros linked to campus mainframes will provide not only the features referred to earlier but also communication links with colleagues in North America, Europe, and other parts of the world, either through national and international public electronic mail services or through dedicated academic networks and computer conferences.

Given a "critical mass" of users, electronic mail throughout a campus, a university, polytechnic, or institute of higher education could begin to make real improvements to effectiveness through the more efficient transfer of organizational information.

These things exist here and now, of course, but this country has been slow to find the money to enable higher education to take full advantage. As an item in *The THES* of October 4 notes Finland, for one, has woken up to the situation, and the European rectors devoted their 1985 conference to the theme of IT and the universities. They heard, for example, of the systems being installed at the University of Geneva: the UK vice-chancellors and principals present must have felt like visitors from the third world.

Still, Burges and Piercy have little to fear – it is unlikely to happen here. With a "minister for public expenditure" in charge of education who ignores the production of engineers, scientists, doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, planners, teachers, accountants, business managers, and virtually every other kind of professional worker and calls for universities to justify themselves to the public we are hardly likely to see the necessary investment of public funds.

Nor is there any particular reason for computer manufacturers to spread free machines around when they are intent on following Mrs Thatcher's instruction to pursue profit above all things. (Although, if there's anyone listening out there, I'll be happy to provide a home for an integrated office system).

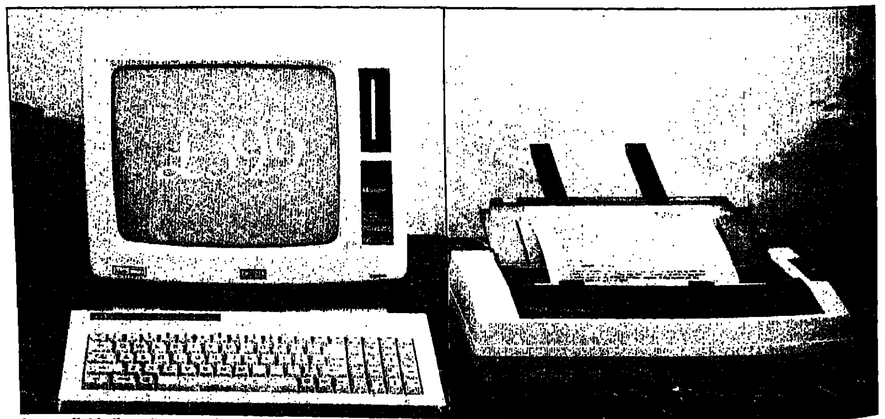
No, there's nothing to fear; but the new brain drain will increase and one of the reasons will be the failure to provide the desktop technology which other countries now realize is necessary for the effective transfer of information in the scientific community.

Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer calls upon librarians to stem the flood of paper: he would do better to demand proper funding for universities so that academic authors could use the technology to gain access to information and cooperate with others more effectively in the generation of new knowledge.

The author is head of the department of information studies, University of Sheffield.

Nice work if you can get IT

Saving labour is not the only benefit to be gained from the latest information technology, argues Gabriel Jacobs



Amstrad's 'dedicated' computer package . . . accessible word processor plus printer for less than £400

Concern is still very much in the air about word processors turning academics into overpaid typists, encouraging them to waste time and paper on countless drafts without ever being able to produce really professional top copy, pushing them to the brink of nervous breakdowns, and ultimately reducing the quality and quantity of their publications.

The arguments bring to mind the atmosphere of five years ago, when the advent of large-scale word processing first posed these threats, which then seemed real enough. But attitudes, and the technology, have changed.

Current word-processing software offers a range of labour-saving features which only the most entrenched champion of work for work's sake could reject as a threat to academic standards. Spelling checkers may not yet be able accurately to detect the grammatical distinction between, say, "there" and "their", but they certainly lighten the burden of proof-reading, and often hold surprises for those who confidently believe they do not make orthographical mistakes. Technical words and phrases, which irritate even the most accomplished touch-typist, "boilerplate" paragraphs and "templates" can all be recalled, as they say, at a keystroke. Instantaneous word counts can be an inestimable boon.

What is more, even with text requiring complex layout, an amateur operator can produce the same quality of typescript as a professional secretary. With the right hardware and software, foreign and other special characters no longer present serious problems. Footnotes can be slotted into a space created at the bottom of the page, and the entire document automatically updated to take account of changes made.

Re-formatting and re-paginating a document of virtually any length, with as many variations in pitch, margins, headers, footers, page-numbering, page-breaks and line-spacing as anyone could require, can now be accomplished at a perfectly acceptable level by almost anybody (even an academic), both on screen and at the printer, and at a speed with which no overloaded mainframe can compete.

It is true that there are complicated rules governing layout and instruction sets for direct typesetting, and for camera-ready copy. If the middleman – the typesetter – is to be cut out, an author must be capable of handling some unusual control codes. Consequently, many publishers (though in diminishing numbers) prefer to work from scratch; to set from standard copy even if offered computer-readable text compatible with their printing machines.

Partly for this reason, the large majority of processed texts intended for publication are still produced in plain typescript – in good shape but not camera-ready. And the amateur can, with a word processor, produce as good and neat a shape as any professional.

Given the obvious goodies that word processing offers, it is little wonder that the appeal of the new micro-technology should be so strong among writers of all kinds. Since few of them are actually *forced* into word processing, one assumes that those who make use of it have balanced its supposed drawbacks against its clear advantages, and have made their choice. I know of no convert who would willingly revert to any previous way of producing and manipulating text.

The reason for this lies, in my view, not in an adolescent addiction to microcomputers, nor merely in the increase in speed and convenience over traditional methods of editing which they provide. Rather, it lies in an awareness that the whole creative process is transformed by the freedom of word processing.

There is no more self-indulgence in producing regular, readable drafts than in covering typescript with coloured ink. Nor is there any virtue in paralysing oneself with the notion that planning necessarily produces better results than trial and error. Dissuading academics from using microcomputers for word processing is not that far removed from discouraging chemistry students from playing with fire.

The author is lecturer in French at University College, Swansea.

Martin Hollis, Robert Sugden and Albert Weale on the conflict of interests between society and the individual

Q: Why is thrift like a crowded party, and a lifeless seminar like a littered beach?

A: All show how the pursuit of self-interest can be self-defeating.

Your litter makes no difference to your enjoyment of the beach. But when everyone else feels the same . . .

Riddles of public choice

Take a party so crowded that the noise is unbearable. Each of us wants to hear and be heard. So each of us talks a little louder than those around. But those around have the same desire and talk a little louder still. We all end up hoarse and uncomprehending.

A similar tale goes for the other cases. Self-interest bids each of us leave our litter on the beach, rather than trouble to carry it home; the sum of our choices is a mess none of us wants. We each come to the seminar, having left the preparatory work to others, and the seminar fails. We each see the advantages of thrift, and collectively so depress the economy that we are all the losers.

So *enlightened* self-interest says "Spend", "Talk normally", "Prepare", "Take your litter home"? No, crucially, that is not the rational alternative for any one of us. Talk normally and you will not be heard. *Your* litter makes no real difference to your enjoyment of the beach. You benefit only if others change their ways; and, if they do, you do better still by not changing yours. To be more precise and formal about it, even enlightened self-interest is self-defeating, when your order of preference for the outcomes is this:

1. You do X, others do Y.
2. You do Y, others do Y.
3. You do X, others do X.
4. You do Y, others do X.

Whatever X and Y may be (talking louder v softer; not preparing v preparing), self-interest demands X. For, if others will do Y, you should choose X, since you would rather have your first choice; and if others will do X, you should again choose X, to avoid your fourth choice. So it makes no difference to you what others will do: X is the dominant choice. If we all reason like this, we all get our third choice, although we would *all* prefer our second.

This classic "problem of collective action" turns up in several disciplines. It is particularly familiar to economists as the "problem of public goods". *Public goods* are goods that, if supplied to one member of a group, are necessarily supplied to all. Take street lighting: you cannot have the benefit of lighting on the streets around your home unless your neighbours do so too. Or the control of infectious diseases, or take the preservation of open countryside.

Private goods, in contrast, are ones such that their producers can control who consumes them: take refrigerators or bus rides or the treatment of non-communicable illnesses. Notice that the boundary between public and private *goods* is not the same as the boundary between *the public and the private sector*. The public sector supplies many private goods and, perhaps more surprisingly, some public goods are supplied in the private sector. (The National Trust preserves large tracts of open countryside.) For the economist, the problem of public goods is that it is hard to organize markets in them. Once a public good is supplied, anyone can enjoy it whether he pays anything towards the costs or not; so why would anyone pay? This is a collective action problem where X stands for "not paying" and Y for "paying". For any individual it is always better not to pay; the result – that the public good is not supplied at all – may be one that nobody wants.

In a crowded, polluted, resource-hungry world this is a practical problem. But it is an intellectual problem too. The economist's stock response is to concede that here is one job that a free market cannot do, and to recommend "government intervention". The government's role is supposed to be rather like that of the US cavalry in a good western – staying in the background most of the time, but ready to come to the rescue if the free market needs help. So one response to the problem of collective action is to turn to politics and the theory of the benevolent state. Another invokes philosophy and the theory of moral behaviour. We shall argue that neither move cuts any ice on its own, but that, when both are joined with economics in the PPE trinity, theory advances with the promise of practical results.

Take politics first. Simply to invoke government to solve the problem of public goods is far too cavalier. The problem of public goods arises because individuals pursue their conflicting interests in the market place. Yet politics is only another arena in which the same individuals are free to pursue the same interests. So public goods create problems in politics too. Goods may be public to particular interest groups, rather than to society as a whole, and then it becomes a matter of dispute whether the collective action problem should be solved at all.

For example, it has suited the legal profession to have an arrangement by which lawyers do not advertise their services. There is a problem of collective action here, because each lawyer has an incentive to advertise his or her service along with its price with the intention of undercutting others. From the lawyers' point of view, it is a solution for advertising to be prohibited by law. But is such a law in the interests of the rest of us?

We cannot assume that politicians are motivated by concern for the public good

Suppose there were some cost-benefit calculation that showed whether or not the law had a beneficial effect on balance. What action is taken on this finding remains a political decision. Elected politicians do not automatically take a neutral view of the general welfare of society – nor do we always expect them to do this. Their careers depend on their keeping the support of particular people – other politicians, party activists, constituents – who themselves have interests that they want to see furthered. Having set up the problem of public goods by supposing that people are concerned to pursue their own interests, we cannot then assume that politicians and voters are motivated by a disinterested concern for the public good.

Furthermore the problem of collective action arises in politics just as it does in economics. Modern democratic politics is in essence party politics, the alternation in and out of office of competing teams of political leaders. As citizens of a democracy we all ought to be interested in maintaining an effective party system. But to be effective political parties need support, both financial and personal. A large number of people must be willing to canvass, attend meetings and pay their subscriptions. Unless we are very strongly motivated, however, each of us will find it in our interests to let other supporters of our party put in the effort. The risk is that political parties will in practice be supported either by zealots or well-to-do lobby groups who want the party to adopt their favourite causes.

It is tempting to suppose that the problem of collective action can be solved if only people would behave *morally*. Can we turn to the consolations of philosophy, therefore, to solve the collective action problem? So far we have attributed rather shabby behaviour to average citizens, who lie about their wishes, leave work to others and care nothing for those outside their own immediate circle. Surely external incentives would not be needed if people would show a fair share of public spirit.

One perennial strand in ethical philosophy is the attempt to prove that to act morally is to act rationally. The idea is to establish a set of moral reasons for actions and then to show that a truly rational person acts on those reasons. However, in the present context to show that the right is also the rational takes us nowhere nearer a solution to the problem of collective action.

The logic that makes the public-spirited choice of Y foolish, and the self-defeating choice of X rational, does not depend on an assumption that agents are mean, selfish grasping or short-sighted. The problem of collective action can arise among individuals who are pursuing the noblest of ideals. As long as each agent is moved by *his own* desires – whether these desires are selfish or not – and as long as different agents have different desires, there is room for a problem of collective action.

Here is an example of how this is so. Earlier we mentioned the case of advertising by lawyers; it was in the interest of each lawyer to advertise, but in the interests of all that no one advertised. The same problem may arise among charitable institutions (or, indeed, among educational ones). Suppose the best research shows that the Christmas advertising campaigns of the major charities tend to cancel one another out, so that all charities would benefit if they all spent less on advertising. Nevertheless, advertising pays for each charity considered alone.

If this is how things stand, should we conclude that the directors of, say, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are acting *immorally* in advertising? Does morality oblige them to sacrifice the interests of abused children – the interests that their organization has been set up to protect – for the greater good of the beneficiaries of other charities? In cases like this it is far from obvious that the self-defeating X-choices are contrary to morality.

One of the most puzzling features of the collective action problem is that it is sometimes solved, even in cases in which there is a large number of independent agents who are personally unknown to one another. Many people *do* choose not to drop litter when it would be much more convenient for them to drop it. Public goods *are* sometimes supplied by voluntary contributions – consider the work of the medical research charities, the lifeboat service and the National Trust. Many citizens *are* well-informed about public affairs and join pressure groups and political parties without any expectation of private advantage. Although deduction seems to tell us that the problem cannot be solved, everyday experience tells us that it can be, though not invariably.

We believe that to explain how collective action problems are solved is one of the great challenges to social science. In our judgement neither economics nor politics nor philosophy taken on their own can solve the problem. To understand why consider three classic attempts at a solution, in what may be thought of as increasing orders of theoretical elaboration.

The first approach is to note the divergence between theoretical prediction and empirical observation and to say that this simply shows how little the world corresponds to the limiting case that we analyse. This is a standard move among economists who are quite used to applying unrealistic models pragmatically. Unfortunately here the standard move avails little. The usual defence for lack of realism in economic assumptions is that it does not matter provided that the predictions of the model correspond reasonably with what happens.

That defence is inadequate in the example of public goods since the problem is precisely to explain why there is any discrepancy between prediction and observation given the dominant logic of the inferior choice. We still have to explain why sometimes collective action problems are solved and sometimes they are not. Unless we can distinguish the cases where theoretical predictions are borne out from these and where they are refuted, we simply have an idle theory.

The apparently rational course of action leaves people worse off than they need to be

The second approach is to accept that the collective action problem is one of both theory and practice, and to propose that the only way to overcome the problem, without resort to luck and prayer, is for some social agency to restructure the incentives facing social actors, so that they are induced to act co-operatively. This is the assumption underlying the reliance on government which we discussed earlier. That approach suffers from the problem that government itself is a collective good.

But more importantly there is a problem of intellectual construction. We know quite a lot from empirical political science about the way in which various government administrative agencies work, including regulatory commissions, quangos and nationalized industries, but little of this has been integrated into the theoretical discussion of public choice, and until this is done we shall continue to be ignorant about when we can and when we cannot recommend government action.

The third approach to a solution is the most radical and questions the logic of the theoretical argument itself. Ever since the collective action problem was first identified theorists have been puzzled by the paradox that recommending the apparently rational course of action leaves people worse off than they need to be. It seems to pay to be stupid. The collective action problem belongs to a wider set of decision problems in which the dominant choice leaves individuals worse off than they need be.

Whether it is possible to devise an alternative logic of choice in which dominance is not a self-evidently rational principle is still an open question. One might suggest that the mutual recognition by all parties that they faced a collective action problem should provide them with sufficient reason for acting in other than the dominant way, in which case the examples of co-operation would provide the paradigm of rationality. But the pretensions of this approach might be punctured simply by the thought that acting on the mutual recognition of a collective action problem itself involves the pursuit of a collective benefit, so that the problem reappears only at a higher order. Perhaps Weber was right: once the genie of instrumental rationality is out of the bottle, it is impossible to put him back in, with consequences for good and ill.

When each discipline fails to solve a common problem, it is worth asking whether a combination might do so. Of course it may be that what each discipline does badly when taken alone will be done worse in combination, but in the present case there are reasons for thinking that pooling the insights of philosophy, politics and economics will have benefits. Developments internal to the three disciplines are bringing them closer together.

Economists are becoming more willing to question the fundamental axioms of their traditional theories, and less disdainful of discussions about value judgements. Political scientists are becoming more interested in the theoretical dilemmas of collective action, and less prone to see their task as the analysis of election results or the interpretation of a few classic texts. Philosophers are coming to believe that meta-ethics cannot sensibly be cordoned off from substantive issues in politics, economics and morals.

To point all this out is to say no more than that the problem of collective action is a sharp and difficult one for the social sciences. But that moral is deliberate. Public choice needs tackling from more angles at once than British universities are accustomed to. By treating good public choices as rational, moral, political choices, we can learn better how to make them.

The authors are professors of philosophy, economics and politics respectively in the school of economic and social studies at the University of East Anglia.

Ernest Boyer

A need for guides as well as gatekeepers

One of the more troublesome issues confronting American higher education is how colleges select their students. The process causes endless frustration and worry on the part of students: "Will I get in? Am I good enough? What will I do, if I am not admitted to a college?"

The is a myth in the United States that it is hard to get in to college. The reality is quite different. Only about 100 of America's 3,000 colleges and universities are highly selective, rejecting many more applicants than they admit. A significant percentage – about a third of the four-year institutions – are virtually open-door. They admit almost anyone with a secondary school diploma. Overall, more than 90 per cent of the nation's colleges accept more than half of those who apply.

The admissions picture is reflected in the statement of one college official who confessed: "While a few applicants obviously will be rejected, the truth is that if you have a high school diploma with passing grades you'll probably get in here."

Still, most colleges go through a selection process of one sort or another, checking applicants, deciding who will be admitted. For some, it's a serious business. For others, it is little more than a ritual. What yardsticks do they use?

Entrance test tension runs high

More than three-quarters of the colleges in the United States require all applicants to submit scores on one of the privately administered college entrance examinations. The most widely known is the Scholastic Aptitude Test or the SAT.

Given several times a year by the Educational Testing Service, headquartered in Princeton, New Jersey, the bulk of the million-and-a-half students across the nation who take the SAT do so in the spring of their junior year in high school. Tension runs high.

"The SAT pressure around here is terrific," a typical high school junior said. "We're told that if we do lousy, good colleges will reject us. We won't be able to go on."

The other major college admission examination, prepared by the American College Testing Program, (ACT) in Iowa City, Iowa is taken by about 900,000 students. But the SAT gets the most publicity and has become recognized for its gatekeeping function, particularly at the nation's highly selective colleges.

The SAT is divided into two parts – verbal section consists of 85 questions that test vocabulary and the student's ability to recognize relationships in pairs of words, to complete sentences, and to interpret and analyse writing passages. The mathematics portion includes questions in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. All answers on both sections are multiple choice. The ACT test covers English, mathematics, social science, and natural science.

Students planning to go to college take either or both of these examinations, depending upon the requirements of the colleges to which they apply. Anxiety about these tests stems from an earlier era when there were many more students than places in colleges. Now, the situation has changed.

Students now have many more options than those of a generation ago. The majority can go to the college of their choice. Only 3 per cent of the admissions officers at colleges in the United States put entrance examinations as the top criterion for admission.

In the conduct of our study of the American college, we asked admissions officers how last year's entering class would differ if there had been no SAT or ACT scores available. The majority said it would have made little difference in either the size or composition of the class.

At one open door institution we asked a counsellor why his college requires the test. His reply: "If we didn't ask for the scores, we would be regarded in the marketplace as having very low prestige. We can't afford this."

This college procedure of saying one thing and doing another proves to be enormously confusing to the students. Even though the odds are running strongly in their favour, slightly over 50 per cent of high school students going on to college still choose not to apply to an institution of their choice because they believe their test scores are too low and they will be rejected.

While the SAT and ACT may be moderately useful in predicting success in college – especially when combined with high school grades – there is growing evidence that other factors are important, too.

A recently completed seven-year study by the Educational Testing Service revealed that student participation in so-called "extracurricular activities" is also a good predictor of academic and social accomplishments in college.

William Warren Willingham, a research psychologist at the ETS and author of the study, said: "If colleges rely on a combination of six factors, not only class rank and scholastic aptitude test score, but high school honors, a student's ability to stick with an outside interest, a personal statement and the high school reference, then the colleges will improve their ability to predict the overall success of students by about 9 per cent."

The yardstick used for college selection should be broadened. Personal characteristics of students are important not for mere sentiment, but because they relate to college performance. The willingness of students to become involved in leadership activities and accept responsibilities outside the classroom makes an important statement about values and priorities.

Sharing the recipe of success

One further point. Colleges need to be more open and direct in telling students how admission works. They need to prepare materials that describe their programs and explain as carefully as they can the kind of students who have been successful.

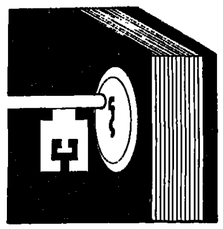
Many colleges do not look carfully at themselves to discover their uniqueness and the kinds of students they serve best. This may explain the fact that about 50 per cent of the students who enrol in higher education in the United States drop out before they graduate.

There remains the urgent issue of diversity in higher education. Minority high school attainment in America is now about 28 per cent. It will move up to a third sometime early in the 1990s. College and universities need to find ways to match in some measure the diversity of the nation's population with diversity on the campus.

Increasingly, adults in every walk of life go back to school to stay in touch with changes in the fiels. Given these conditions, it is inappropriate to suggest that the educator is a gatekeeper. The challenge of the future must be to help students of all ages plan for work and further learning. And we need appropriate instruments for guidance, not for sorting.

J. P. Stern on Erich Auerbach's contribution to literary criticism

Details of an everyday reality



'The 'real' world, into which we are lured, exists for itself, contains nothing but itself . . . Homer can be analyzed but he cannot be interpreted'

Erich Auerbach

Mimesis

Erich Auerbach's masterpiece *Mimesis: Dargestellte Wirklichkeit in der abendländischen Literatur* [The Representation of Reality in Western Literature], first published in 1949, is the most important single work of literary criticism of the postwar period; its outstandingly successful translation by Willard Trask appeared in New York in 1953. Compared with Auerbach's book, Walter Benjamin's writings, which owe their reputation to their infinite interpretability, seem to me a series of sad little enigmas with (occasionally imperious) variations.

Mimesis consists of 20 essays, or rather chapters, dealing with works of fiction, from the *Odyssey* to Virginia Woolf, which follow a single major theme. That theme is the development of the literary representation of what Auerbach calls "everyday reality" throughout the entire life of European literature. The theme is traced in the form of a development: this means that the critical analyses of the works chosen are arrayed in a coherent series. The interpretive method remains constant throughout the book: each work is introduced by a close *explication de texte* and then shown to represent a new literary discovery, a new technique to which corresponds a new existential concern. A new "mixture of styles" thus supercedes an earlier separation of styles and is related to what has gone before by modifying, changing, adding to or again omitting from the practice of its predecessors. All these critical activities entail comparing: seen in synchronic terms, Auerbach's book is illuminating as a significant work of comparative criticism. Its virtue as a diachronic account is that it provides detailed evidence for the central claim made by literary historians – the claim that, within certain limits of accuracy, literary works can be shown to be datable, and that there is such a thing as a history of European literature.

Erich Auerbach was born in Berlin in 1892, into what one of his Marxist critics describes as "the wealthy Prussian-Jewish upper bourgeoisie" (he is afraid that were he to call it *Grossburgertum* rather than *Grossbourgeoisie*, you might miss the point); Auerbach studied law and romance philology, was dismissed from his teaching post at Marburg in 1935, left Germany for Istanbul in 1936 where, as Leo Spitzer's successor, he taught until 1947; he died at Yale in 1957. In his "Epilegomena" he writes: "*Mimesis* is a book which a certain person wrote in a certain situation in the early 1940s". The situation to which he refers is that of a refugee in Istanbul, where he wrote all but the chapter on *Don Quixote*, having at his disposal little more than primary texts. Making a virtue of a dire necessity, he was able to do what he would probably not have had the courage to do in a more familiar environment: to rely on his memory, skill and mature good sense without help or hindrance from other scholars. The air of liberation is present throughout the book.

The broad premises on which the book is based are that life in the world is a serious business and, for that reason, on the whole worth living; that life is, on the whole, recordable, a possible and adequate subject-matter of literature; that it is, in all its aspects, a worthy subject matter of literature; that literature is worth reading and, on the whole, makes the world a better place to live in; that the works of literature are not self-generated agglutinations of words but have authors often known and occasionally unknown, and that the relationship between author and work can be one of mutual illumination; that a critic can be methodological without boring his reader with methodology; and that in some literary texts there are words which are so arranged that they watch the text watching itself, but in all literary texts there are words which refer to things in the world.

All this makes *Mimesis* not necessarily an optimistic but an immensely humane and cheerful book. It need not surprise us that, since the sort of "sour *Kitsch*" that prevails in literary circles in Federal Germany denies some or all of these premises, the book has been and continues to be ignored there; the reasons why it is failing into neglect in this country may be similar.

Auerbach's first chapter is called "Odysseus's Scar". He begins by describing a scene from Book 19 of the *Odyssey*, where Odysseus has returned to his home in Ithaca, unrecognized by his wife Penelope, who orders her old housekeeper, Eurycleia, to wash the tired stranger's feet; and in the course of this Eurycleia, who had once been Odysseus's nurse, discovers the scar on Odysseus's thigh and recognizes her old master.

After these introductory pages Auerbach leaves the *Odyssey* and does his comparative trick. He turns to what he calls "an equally ancient and equally epic style from a different world of forms" – he turns to Genesis 22, the story of Abraham's preparations for the sacrifice of Isaac: "And it came to pass after these things that God did tempt Abraham, and said to him, Abraham! And *he* said, Behold here I am."

In the comparison of the two scenes that follows, a remarkable series of contrasts arise:

● The Homeric text tells a story that requires no interpretation – at least no interpretation as a procedure distinct from intelligent reading: the story does not in any patent or obvious way *stand* for anything other than the events and experiences it recounts. Whereas the biblical text, from the first words of its telling, calls out for completion, interpretation: Where and who is the narrator? Where is Abraham? Where is God? How and whence comes He to speak to a mortal?

● In the Homeric story foreground is all, the story is filled with clearly told events, clear forms, individuated persons; lucid motives, sunlit recognizable places. Whereas in the biblical story the foreground is bare, unstructured: all is seen in terms of a mysterious, apparently unmotivated command, that is, in terms of what is not yet but what is to come, as the opening of a development which is above all a development of mental and spiritual attitudes.

● The Homeric story gives us simple, hierarchically arranged social relations, plain conflicts, transparent motives, 'archetypal' figures whose actions are determined by basic human emotions; all these together form what we may unproblematically call Homer's world. Whereas the biblical story's main concern is to present an event in which a man – of whom we have not a single physical description – is related in certain ways to God. Straightaway it plunges us into a whole complex system of moral and national as well as religious values. It is a system that has no equivalent in Homer, and at the centre of which there is a relationship which remains ultimately mysterious.

● In strict or naive terms Homer invents, or is telling a lie (Plato's accusation). There is no attempt to deceive, no affirmation of the truth, he is simply presenting a world that wasn't as if it was. Whereas the biblical text presents an event that calls out for interpretation, is full with several meanings, *vieldeutig*, polysemous, and yet lays explicitly and implicitly claim to being the truth and, quite literally, nothing but the sacred truth.

These then are the components of a new style which gives the biblical narrative a new dimension of depth not present in Homer, and this will in due course become available to new literary ventures relating to new modes of experience. The passage from Genesis prefigures Auerbach's discussion of Mark 16, 67–72 (Peter's betrayal of Jesus), which in turn points to the book's central concern. This concern is formulated many pages later, at the end of the Stendhal chapter, as: "the serious treatment of everyday reality, the rise of more extensive and serious human groups to the position of subject matter for problematic-existential representation [and] the embedding of random persons and events in the general course of contemporary history". I know of no book which shows the existential *and* literary "rise of random persons" as a function of the Gospels with comparable clarity.

In this manner – which anticipates Wittgenstein's method of "family resemblances" – Auerbach guides us through a treasury of works which include the *Song of Roland*, Chrétien de Troycs's *Yvain*; a 12th-century mystery play; Canto X of the *Inferno* (possibly the finest analysis in the book); a suitably nauseating scene placed in Pantagruel's mouth; an analysis of "the human condition" in the third book of Montaigne's *Essays*; a delicious passage on Poins's peach-coloured stockings from *Henry IV pon II*; a *bizarrerie* from Don Quixote's adoration of Dulcinea, with no details spared; a comparison of La Bruyère's and Molière's treatments of the figure of the hypocrite and Racine's devices for the achievement of tragedy; there is a chapter on Chevalier des Grieux's interrupted supper from *Manon Lescaut*; a scene from Schiller's *Kabale und Liebe* followed by a meditation on Goethe's politics; a scene from *Le Rouge et le Noir* and from the Goncourt brothers' *Germinie Lacerteux*; until we end with Mrs Ramsay's knitting a stocking which is neatly related to the undermining of the narrator's role in Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse*, and to the undermining of the narrative notion of objective time in the first volume of Proust's novel.

One final question: why should our students – or indeed anybody – read this voluminous book, even though they may not be concerned with any or many of its texts? First, Auerbach's *Mimesis* teaches us, by concrete example, a reciprocal practice: how to discover *significance* in the detail (which, given the temptation to cook the evidence, is really a moral lesson), and how to look for significant *detail*. Of course, each reader is bound to have his special grumble about Auerbach's omissions, flittings and slightings; my list includes Chaucer, Manzoni and Theodor Fontane. But on reflection one can see that the omissions don't really matter, that thinking of them along the lines of *Mimesis* and finding a place for them in its scheme makes one a better reader of those missing authors too.

Moreover, the book is to be commended because it offers a singularly fascinating and illuminating spectacle: the spectacle of a mind full of intelligence, perception and literary sensibility critically engaged with major European texts, at work in complete freedom from self-regarding hints and nudges and from all posturing, in all but complete freedom from the fetters of ideology and mechanically applied method – a mind playing with some of the most treasured possessions of Western culture, at a moment when they have become fully available as valuable precepts and influence in the world at large; which, ironically enough, is also the moment when they are threatened as never before.

The author is professor of German in University College London. This is an edited version of a long article on Auerbach to be published next month in London German Studies III, *published by the Institute of Germanic Studies.*

BOOKS

Theological roots of sociology

by David Martin

American Sociology: worldly rejections of religion and their directions
by Arthur J. Vidich and Stanford M. Lyman
Yale University Press, £30.00
ISBN 0 300 03037 1

American sociology has expended a lot of intellectual capital in tracing transmutations of the Puritan theme in terms of the work ethic, the rise of democracy and of America, the stress on experience and experiment, the importance of small therapeutic groups, and the foundations of empirical science. But it has been less interested in scrutinizing itself as yet another instance of Puritanism in varying stages of evolution, dissolution and inversion. That gap has now been comprehensively remedied in this major study by Arthur Vidich and Stanford Lyman.

Vidich and Lyman set out to provide contemporary sociology with "an understanding of that part of its religious past that continues to affect its intellectual perspectives". Whatever may be the case in natural science, they hold that a social science which neglects its own history is severely crippled. No matter how secular sociology may have become, its roots lie in fundamental theology, especially faith in the Redeemer Nation, in the Covenant People and the Elect, and in the inauguration of the Kingdom of God.

This theological root has nourished several different branches. The branches constitute what Vidich and Lyman describe as "Worldly Rejections of Religion and their Directions". Where Weber discussed the different ways in which religions rejected the world, they discuss the different ways in which social thought rejects, or rather "transvalues", religion. Where Weber analysed theodicies they analyse sociodicies. Vidich and Lyman are writing a chapter in the history of secularizations. One refers to "secularizations" in the plural because the basic repertoire of religious concepts is subject to multiple transformations. For example, theology entertains the notion of the ontologically privileged stratum, the saved who comprise the Church or the Elect, and social thought has reconstituted this idea in the proletariat or the party, in the engineers or the intelligentsia. One of the earlier examples discussed in this book is of Lester Ward (1841-1913) who was a protagonist of the redemptive role of the intelligentsia and of the University as the New Church. In Vidich and Lyman's terms this involved Ward in a secular version of eschatology whereby the religious promise was earthed in the idea of "perfectibility on this planet".

This particular version of secularization is probably the one with which we are most familiar. It takes the structure of theological thinking and reassembles it under an anti-religious banner, with science (and/or "the direction of history") replacing the role of God and eschatology. Since this version of secularization is the *direct* opposite of religion, it reproduces the elements of theology in a fairly comprehensive way. The attack on religion is both head-on and retains a religious character and apparatus of thought. However, the repudiation of religion can be much more complicated than mirror-inversion, and this is illustrated by the analysis which Vidich and Lyman give of William Graham Sumner (1840-1910).

Vidich and Lyman suggest that Sumner, like Weber, "saw the secularization of the Protestant ethic as a major turning point in world history. Sumner offered no promise of either secular or sacred redemption". Rather he observed the emergence of new values which he lamented *and* which he also regarded as embodying the triumph of metaphysical pathos over scientific reason. These values were the "petting and flattering" of the poor, altruism and humanitarianism, state regulation, imperialism and militarism. The devotion to metaphysical illusions was also exemplified in the idea that the state was an ethical person, in the notion that legislation could bring into being the new norms necessary for society. Thus new dogma reigned supreme at the same time as older religious values and solidarities were being corroded by conflicting interests and a materialistic plutocracy.

Clearly, Sumner had his own idea of secularization and of its ambiguities. At the same time, Vidich and Lyman are treating his sociological thinking as itself an instance of secularization and its ambiguities. In so far as he was a philosophical materialist, intent on demystifying the state, he was a secularized thinker. In so far, however, as he was one of the last of the truly inner-directed Protestant sociologists and a man who spoke as if from pulpit he retained, in their view, a religious element in his approach.

The example provided by Sumner does really underline the problems in the overall analysis of Vidich and Lyman. They are having to deal with three kinds of secularization differently located. One is located in the changing state of the society which provides the context for the thinker in question. Another is located in the thinker's own estimate of the degree and kind of secularization found in that state of society. And yet another is found in Vidich and Lyman's own estimate of the secularization process as it is realized in the thinker's own corpus of thought.

All this makes for a complicated exposition. And this is made the more complicated when the religious and secular elements are differently identified each time. Thus Ward is adjudged "religious" because he retains an eschatology, whereas Sumner is adjudged "religious" only in so far as he is inner-directed and inclined to sermonize.

Of course, not every instance of religious influence and secularization cited in this book exhibits these complexities. For example, there is a historical sequence which runs from the university settlement to the social survey, from conscience and ethics to social policy. This sequence is found in the career of Francis Greenwood Peabody. Peabody became the first Professor of Social Ethics in the United States where he was appointed to the Harvard Divinity School in 1879. In him we see that wing of the Social Gospel which stressed man's need to overcome his alienation from God as a prerequisite for establishing a just society. Vidich and Lyman also see him as a case of "rovivalism in academic garb". And out of this "revivalism" came the settlement movement, organized around the seminaries, and a few of the universities, like Harvard and Chicago. Peabody's student Edward Cummings (1861-1926, and father of e.e.) saw the settlements as sentimental and instead envisaged the slum as a social laboratory in which social critics might be efficiently trained. Quite quickly this particular thrust of the Social Gospel was to be bureaucratized and reconceived in the rational and scientific terms of the social survey.

Surveys need money. Columbia-educated sociologists found a patron in the Russell Sage Foundation, and soon after in John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller was committed to the stewardship of his wealth and entered into several corporate philanthropic relationships with the social sciences, the most significant of which was the Social Science Research Council. "The rationalizing' of Rockefeller's charity in turn facilitated the rationalizing of sociology, giving even greater impetus to statistical orientations and reinforcing its image as statistical technique". (This "secularization" of Christian charity may be compared with the way the fortunes of a Congregationalist like Leverhulme and a Quaker like Rowntree have come to provide corporate support for contemporary social science).

Vidich and Lyman go on to attribute the spread of rationalized sociology and the statistical orientation to a "sect-like" group led by Franklyn Henry Giddings (1865-1931) of Columbia and known as "Giddings's men". But apart from this familiar theme of rationalization and bureaucratization and promotion of positivism in such figures as Bernard and Lundberg, there is quite another "secularization" which they pursue through a different sequence. "In the lineage of sociopsychological thought that descends from Royce to Mead to Blumer and to Goffman, there is documented a great transformation: the singular and binding covenant of the Protestant ethicists erodes in the face of the emergence of a plurality of worldly, non-binding situational and personal ethics". The sense of communal solidarity collapses as each unanchored self is pitted against all other selves. Out of this sociological variant of social psychology comes the purest form of the question as to what can possibly be the moral basis of an Enlightenment society.

It is at this point that the underlying thrust of the book becomes clearer. Both Lyman and Vidich teach at the New School of Social Research where there has been a long tradition of "critical" sociology, concerned with current conditions and rejecting any technicist compartmentalization of intellectual work. Indeed, in a footnote on pages 145-46 they provide an account of the conflicts between the New School and Columbia University, which could perhaps have been more centrally placed in order to indicate the location from which their own broad approach derives. Since various other centres of social thought – at Wisconsin, Berkeley, Harvard and so on – are placed in context, it would have been helpful also to have their own context analysed.

They are engaged in recovering the history and religious background of sociology in order to emphasize two fundamental secularizations in particular. One is that which ends in positivism and functionalism and which "takes the hapless individual as a given". Sociology in this mode becomes primarily concerned with an administered society, and loses hold of ends and values, man and history. The other secularization is that which runs through Blumer and Goffman and which eschews social teleology, "whether of an eschatological or irreligious kind". It is this second secularization which Lyman and Vidich themselves embrace as the "critical" alternative to positivism and functionalism. It enables them to reject "the bloodless entelechy of a society-centred dynamic equilibrium" in favour of "an open-ended world, of existential phenomena, of the contingencies of history, and of the individual located somewhere between freedom and determinism".

This book is partly a manifesto as well as partly a study in sociological transvaluations and transformations, inversions and rejections, of religious doctrines and motifs. You can learn a great deal from it about the growth of sociology in different religious soils and in accordance with the stresses and opportunities of different American social contexts. These include many not mentioned in this review such as Richard Ely and E. A. Ross at Wisconsin, Albion Small (the Christian Socialist) and Robert Park at Chicago. Clearly it is a major work of scholarship, illuminating in its detailed analysis and very well written. The main problem in my view is the way the authors make their argument go further than is warranted by their use of words like redemption, sect and covenant in ways often very loosely related to their religious moorings. This use of loose vocabulary to keep the argument going enables the most unlikely people to be brought on the scene, such as the Harvard psychologist Hugo Munsterberg (1863-1916). Munsterberg is presented as "complementing" Harvard's Protestant conceptions of social science "with a technicist, laboratory-oriented science". But he is surely there not because of this "complementarity" or because he really represents some "transvaluation of religion" but because he provides the "critical" side of the argument with a wretched example of just where positivistic technicism can take you.

David Martin is professor of sociology at the London School of Economics.

Pray up, Pray up!

The Sinews of the Spirit: the ideal of Christian manliness in Victorian literature and religious thought
by Norman Vance
Cambridge University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 521 30387 7

MARY EVANS

Charles Kingsley

Charles Kingsley may be God's gift to a biographer but he is a stumbling block for most other historians. With his boisterous simplicities, *Westward Ho!* and *Waterbabies*, he is too much of his age to be seen as other than a type, too rough and ready to be taken seriously as a man of mind and intellect. Ever since a saint (Newman) gave him the ultimate come-uppance in a classic (*Apologia pro Vita Sua*), poor Kingsley has been worthy of affectionate celebration but beyond true rehabilitation. And now Norman Vance joins the celebrants, although full rehabilitation is beyond him too, for Kingsley, with Tom Hughes as attendant sprite, is at the centre of his examination of the manly, indeed vigorously combative, Christianity which characterized representative English churchmen in the middle 19th century.

Vance contributes usefully to current studies in the ebb-and-flow development of Victorian religious attitudes. He should be read immediately after Doreen Rosman's *Evangelicals and Culture* (1984). Rosman's book explains the failure of early 19th-century English evangelicals to assimilate an affirmative attitude to life (this life, not that hereafter) within their theology. Her sensitive exposition of evangelical tensions prepares the reader for the next stage, the emergence of a world-affirming theology, reconciling culture and doctrine within its framework. Vance, whose treatment is less subtle, explores that next stage: the incarnational theology of an intensely human, very manly Christ, with its consequent social and political implications. The focus of his explanation is on Charles Kingsley and his "theology of Esau", "outstanding in the way he articulated the triumphs and tensions of church and world for a popular audience".

It is unfortunate that Rosman's book appeared too late for Vance to make use of it, with the result that he too easily makes his manly Christians the antithesis of Rosman's "manichee" evangelicals (let alone their equally world-denying opposites, the Tractarians) rather than a particular outworking of some of their complexities. Consequently the evangelicals slip a little too easily from Vance's context for Kingsley. This is a predictable but helpful summary of the cumulative impact of Coleridge, Maurice, Carlyle and Thomas Arnold. Evangelicals and Tractarians alike merely fed Kingsley with a "creative exasperation", but Coleridge and Maurice provided him with his theology while Carlyle and Arnold added historical perspective and heroic stimulus.

From the two first came the concept of the cohesion of created nature, the interrelatedness of mankind, the organic unity of society, that Kingdom of Christ on earth. The evangelical conversion, by which fallen man could overcome his estrangement from God by leaping (through His grace) across to a vital relationship with Him, now became, less dramatically but no less vitally, a *turning*, to recognize what had surrounded him all along. "Turn and confess His presence. You have always had it with you. You have been unmindful of it". Such a turning is an affirmation of true humanity rather than a rejection of fallen humanity. Theology thus provided, it remained for the two Thomases, Carlyle and Arnold, to provide the *heroes*, the actors in this world's drama of righteousness.

With this placing in context complete, Vance turns to the particular manliness of his special heroes, Kingsley and Hughes, the one – as Gerard Manley Hopkins wickedly put it – with all "the air and spirit of a man bouncing up from table with his mouth full of bread and cheese and saying that he meant to stand no blasted nonsense", the other captured in the words of his creation, East: "Down with the tyrantal I'm all for law and order, and hurrah for a revolution".

Vance's treatment fits his subject, blunt, unsubtle but deserving appreciation. His most suggestive section is his last, the "Unmanning of Manliness", where in his turn he points the reader to the next developments. He brings the evangelicals marching affirmatively into the brave new world of the Cambridge Seven, the *Boy's Own Paper* and the *Boys' Brigade* and he brings the Tractarians marching manfully through the Christian Social Union into the world of Woodbine Willie. For the rest, it was disintegration, at best into Baden-Powell's boyish wholesomeness, at worst into a moralized Hellenism with its homosexual not-so-very undertones, or into what Shaw characterized as "Sound Victorianism", or into the gamesplaying militarism of the Edwardian public school. "Here, pray up, you boys!" Such is the necessary fate of a world-affirming theology, even though it is no more characteristic of its time than a world-denying one.

Clyde Binfield

Dr Binfield is reader in history at the University of Sheffield.

BOOKS

The poetry scene

Poetry Today: a critical guide to British poetry 1960–1984
by Anthony Thwaite
Longman, £3.50
ISBN 0 582 49419 2
British Poetry 1964–1984: driving through the barricades
by Martin Booth
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £13.95
ISBN 0 7100 9606 2
British Poetry since 1945 (revised edition)
edited by Edward Lucie-Smith
Penguin, £3.95
ISBN 0 14 042332 X

The postwar educational expansion has greatly affected poetry in Britain in the last twenty years. But this is less to do with subject-matter than with how poetry is read and discussed. In the earlier postwar period there were simply poets. In the 1960s and early 1970s a great burst of production and new magazines led to a new phenomenon, that of the poetry "scene". Its chief characteristic, apart from the quantity, was its raised consciousness, its self-commentary. Poetry was an event, a liberating activity and a social mission, and it clamoured for attention. A decade on this activity has quietened yet not disappeared. A sense has grown of the whole multifarious enterprise as a cultural occurrence of some depth and texture over a quarter of a century of time. No reader of these three books could remain in ignorance of what has happened, nor be without considerable and detailed information on it, or plentiful examples of it.

Remarkably, in a world as contentious as poetry's often seems, these three writers largely agree about the pattern of poetry's main groups and trends. After the pre and postwar influences come The Movement (Larkin *et al*) and The Group (Hughes *et al*), twin peaks on the recent past's landscape. Then came pop and protest poetry, the Northern Ireland poets, concrete poetry (surprisingly allowed by all three), women poets, and finally the younger group emanating from Oxford. There is a large loose-knit group known as "post-Movement", the learned poets of European and American influence; and the unclassifiables who no less have their place.

Thwaite's book is the briefest and most straightforward, an updating of his earlier *Poetry Today, 1960–73*. His aim is to give a compact, full and impartial survey of poetry in the period named and, given the vast number of poets, he succeeds well enough. His method is to sketch a few biographical details and suggest in a page or two the poet's place and degree of success. Thwaite's own values come through also, in his evident regard for Betjeman, Porter, Ewart, Heaney and most of all Larkin, but he does not try to disguise this. Thwaite gives valuable if brief attention to such earlier poets as Graves, Gascoyne and Barker, clearly thinks Hughes overrated, is defensive about the radical poets, chary of the Martian school, and positive toward Brownjohn, Macbeth and Porter.

Martin Booth's book is twice as long as Thwaite's and ten times as animated. Unlike Thwaite, Booth puts a clear thesis. British poetry had an "exciting era" from approximately 1964 to 1974 characterized by "creative energy, truth and expertise", and came to its present "ruination" thanks to the "atrociously narrowing values" deposited on it by (one is told on every third page), elitism, apathetic London publishers and, most of all, "stultifying", "cloistered", "narrow and self-indulgent" schools and universities. Poet after poet has gone to the dogs in this climate, whereas "this is what poetry should do: it should take life at all levels and make it into what it is but is not seen to be". Gunn's poem "Elvis Presley" "is where poetry should be at and where Gunn is".

Booth has some very weird phrases. "Shakespeare had the integrity not to write garbage, with a few exceptions of course". "Culminating in the arrival on the moon, the 1960s were a time of extending boundaries". Yet for all its loony quality the book has a compelling vitality. It is also a mine of information. The Arvon courses, the little magazines' struggles, the spates of public readings, Matchbight, Harry Chambers, Second Aven, Norman Hidden, the BBC, the Movement, the Group, personal anecdotes and histories of dozens of poets, all are here, and Booth's flailing-of-arms energy and good-natured dismissals make this a genuine curiosity, a period piece. Furthermore, although he does not know a reason from a rainbow, he knows a good poem from a bad one, and his book is full of telling quotations.

Edward Lucie-Smith's anthology also aims to be comprehensive, and I think the most lastingly valuable book of the three. The 1970 edition had aimed to provide "an extremely broadly-based, non-partisan anthology" and this new even larger volume contains nearly four hundred pages and no fewer than 97 poets.

The editor goes for a mixed selection of established and less well-known poets, with varying results. A number of poets seem oddly represented. However, it is good to have Bunting's "The Spoils" (new to me) and a good sample of Graves, Betjeman and Macneice. From the Movement there is Larkin's "The Whitsun Weddings", Gunn's "Touch" and some other worthwhile poems. Hughes, Plath ("Lady Lazarus" and "Daddy") and Silkin are well represented. So is Sisson, a new addition, and Geoffrey Hill from the Group (there is Martin Bell's "Letter to a Friend"). Porter's deeply moving "An Exequy" on the death of his wife, and, the find of the collection for myself (maybe others know it well already), the immensely powerful "The Bamboo Nightingale" by George Macbeth about black American GIs in Vietnam. But the post-Movement section is rather long and the only Liverpool poem of note is Adrian Henri's "*The Entry of Christ* into Liverpool". The Irish poets figure strongly, each getting five or six poems. Heaney's "Punishment" and Longley's elegy to his dead father are in this section. Finally there are the Martians and wits, progeny of John Fuller much as Hobsbaum fostered the Belfast poets earlier. Fuller's "Valentine" is present as well as Raine's "Postcard" poem itself. At this point, at least, I would differ from Booth's response. Andrew Motion is a very good poet indeed.

The anthology does give us rather too many poets through a single poem. Yet as an inclusive map of the quarter-century terrain it is admirable, and this is much thanks to the editor himself. Lucie-Smith's dominant interest is influence (Lee Harwood is "a fascinating amalgam of different influences", Middleton "brings together influences from Germany, America and France") and he is well aware of the lasting presence of the university *in much* British writing. In short, this is the intellectual's absorption with poetry's epistemology, the very academicism that Booth so dislikes. Yet Booth expresses great regard for Lucie-Smith, both for his founding work with the Group and for this anthology. Clearly such a collection does what is needed. Lucie-Smith's carefully related and connected notes are a unified perspective on a company most diverse.

One is left, if surprisingly, with a feeling of consensus from all three viewpoints. Larkin is England's poet, Betjeman and Stevie Smith now command permanent affection and regard, and Auden's influence is newly pervasive. Geoffrey Hill is a poet of immense distinction. The pop and protest movements, far from worthless, were by nature ephemeral, but the poets of a necessary violence (Hughes, Macbeth and Redgrove) stand as contrasting forces giving our usual homespun tradition a vital tension. It seems that, as Wallace Stevens put it, poetry is the scholar's art. Booth is more right and wrong than he knows.

J. P. Ward

J. P. Ward is lecturer in education at University College, Swansea.

Good mourning

The English Elegy: studies in the genre from Spenser to Yeats
by Peter M. Sacks
Johns Hopkins University Press, £26.40
ISBN 0 8018 3254 3

The genre of elegy is both as old as poetry itself and also touches, with peculiar intimacy, on an inevitable concern of all of us. Sacks's study of elegy is a work of enormous distinction: its scope is wide, its scholarship impeccable, its literary judgements always challenging, frequently original and provoking, and its engagement with current critical approaches and problems is deft and stimulating.

Sacks focuses not only the specifically literary conventions which mark the genre but also the reasons for and the functions of their persistence in what he argues is a profoundly vital and therapeutic *performance* of the work of mourning. Sacks interprets the genre and its traditional tropes and figures (the employment of pastoral *contexts*, the use of repetitions and refrains, divisions of voice, sudden outbursts of anger or the impulse to revenge), and draws freely on psychological and anthropological methods of literary criticism. The apparently fictive devices and questions characteristic of elegy are real ones: why, after all, should we so bitterly lament the passing of a season we know perfectly well will return unless it is our own unreturning nature that we mourn? And among the questions behind the ceremonious screen of elegy's questions "lies also the naked Why will no one or nothing save us from death?"

The heart of the book concerns the complex and problematic relationship between language, or rhetoric, or figuration, and emotion or need. His subtle account of "Astrophel", Spenser's lament for that defender of poetry's power to imagine, figure forth, counterfeit and feign, Sir Philip Sidney, reveals a poet/mourner acutely concerned with the fictive status of his offering, generating and attempting to resolve the mingled literary and non-literary question of "how easily can a poet who mourns a thirty-two-year-old victim of a battle at Zutphen in the Low Countries turn for consolation to an ideal realm he knows to be inhabited by 'forms such as never were in Nature'?"

When the mourner's attitude towards the consolatory, substitutive possibilities of language and figuration become too *pessimistic*, the griever may be unable to avoid the responses of melancholy or revenge. Sacks shows how Elizabethan revengers are a species of elegists, rejecting the adequacies of language and of law as mediators and putting those mediations themselves on trial. What happens when the traditional means of consolation are robbed of their protective charm? Ophelia's elegiac pastoralism mourns, if anything, the world that might have given them meaning, and the figures of consolation become signs of madness. Sacks reminds us of Guiderius's mockery of his brother's elegiac offerings in *Cymbeline*: "Prithee have done,/ And do not play in wench-like words with that/ Which is so serious". What, then, should or can be said if our traditional consolations are merely figural impositions on an essentially anarchic and intractable reality? Milton's "Lycidas" struggles too with a sense of injustice and the inadequacy of traditional forms: there is no sympathy between the nymphs and the sinking man; they even seem to play while he drowns. Yet from this "merely" pastoral world *Milton* seeks to restore the fabric of language and to renew the efficacy of the words and work of mourning.

Perhaps the most poignant example of the relation between figured rhetoric and human action is Shelley's "Adonais", an elegy which, Sacks demonstrates, successfully completes the work of mourning: it narrates and accepts the fact of death; it ironizes and surpasses inadequate modes of grief; it expresses and purges anger; it apparently accepts the fabric of language and its power to mediate anger and desire, and to represent a substitutive object of affection. But it concludes on a disturbingly suicidal note, seeming to insist on a literal rather than a figurative identification with its consolatory images: "My spirit's bark is driven,/Far from the shore, far from the trembling throng/ Whose sails were never to the tempest given . . ." For Shelley perished a year later precisely by giving sail to the tempest, refusing to follow a passing crew's advice to strike sail during the storm. Shelley says Sacks, is drawn on "to what all mourners most need to avoid – their own drive beyond life and beyond the language whose detours and saving distances keep them alive".

There are comprehensive explorations of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, of Swinburne and Hardy's elegy on Swinburne, and Hardy's *Poems of 1912–13*. Yeats's "In Memory of Major Robert Gregory" and Cowley's "On the Death of Mr William Hervey" are brought by Sacks into fascinating juxtaposition, exposing again the relation between poetic speech and human emotion. The elegy is a triumphant example of Yeats's desire to "make the language of poetry coincide with that of passionate, normal speech", yet it corrals such accents into those elaborately wrought stanzas borrowed from Cowley. As Yeats added to his remarks on personal speech, "All that is personal rots . . . I must choose a traditional stanza, even what I alter must seem traditional . . . Ancient salt is best packing".

The study concludes with a rich chapter on the English elegy after Yeats (with luminous commentary on Geoffrey Hill) and on the American elegy which focuses finally, and finely, on Amy Clampitt's "A Procession at Candelmas".

R. D. Bedford

Dr Bedford is lecturer in English at the University of Exeter.

Rosamond Lehmann, once described by Stephen Spender as "one of the most beautiful women of her generation"; a photograph from *Rosamond Lehmann's Album* (Chatto & Windus, £8.95).

Questions of honour

Hamlet Closely Observed
by Martin Dodsworth
Athlone Press, £18.00
ISBN 0 485 11283 3

This book comes equipped with a preface by L. C. Knights, praising Martin Dodsworth as "a first-rate literary critic". But literary criticism (or textual scholarship, or theatrical interpretation) can no longer afford to operate even in "first-rate" isolation. Current work on Shakespeare, particularly the Oxford Shakespeare and its related studies, has made us aware that, as Oxford's associate editor Gary Taylor forcefully puts it, "the apparently simple procedure of looking straight at words on a page is, we have come to recognize, impossibly complex".

But Martin Dodsworth attempts "to elucidate the text by an interpretation of the words in which it is written". When he draws upon scholars, historians and anthropologists, he too often does so as if appealing to Higher Authority. This mannerism, and his habit of labouring the obvious, can both be simply illustrated by his comment on Hamlet's remark to Ophelia, "No, not I, / I never gave you aught." "The words have been variously construed," he says, seeking the wrong kind of complexity, "but the significant point seems to me, as it does to Jenkins, to be Hamlet's denial that *he* gave them to her." The phrase "to me", as if a personal discovery were being announced, and the appeal to the Arden editor's authority, are characteristic of his fussy style.

He shows that the play deals with varieties of honour. The aristocratic code of the Ghost is set against the superficial honour, based on appearances, of Polonius and Laertes. Hamlet seeks an honour "consonant with the facts of his own nature". This honour, Dodsworth thinks, is inseparable from class. He finds aristocratic superiority in Hamlet's remark to the Players about "Nature's journeymen" ("Of course *they* could not be expected to do their job well"), in the exchanges with the Gravedigger (who represents a "nobility of labour" superior to Hamlet's superiority), and in his destruction of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.

Yet, oddly, he appears not to find this "overweening" superiority in Hamlet's arrogating to himself the divine prerogative when he spares Claudius in order to damn him. Both Hamlet and Claudius, in his inability to repent, use "the seemingly authentic and actually inauthentic gestures of an actor". His view of the actor is surprisingly crude. Here and in the closet scene, Hamlet's speech is "the speech of an actor . . . For one thing, he shouts." It seems very curious that someone who reviews theatre productions should not refer to a single one throughout the book. He says that Ophelia's "winks and nods and gestures" "should be incorporated in the stage performance"; but what did he think of the results *when this happened* in Jonathan Miller's presentation of the character as a clinical case-history in his 1982 production?

Dodsworth relates the Hamlet/Ophelia scenes to the honour material interestingly. Hamlet's violence to Ophelia is caused by his frustration at the Ghost's demands: "Hamlet is evading the problems raised for him by the Ghost. We do not, therefore, leave questions of honour behind us". Even so, his three hundred pages lack the incisive style of, for example, Philip Edwards's recently published New Cambridge edition of the play. Dodsworth never makes you think hard about the text as Edwards does when he asks, about Hamlet's letter to Ophelia, "why did Shakespeare make him write like Don Armado in *Love's Labour's Lost*?" To such pertinent questions a "close reading" of Hamlet might profitably address itself.

Roger Warren

Roger Warren is lecturer in English at the University of Leicester.

A new edition of *The Comedies of William Congreve* has been published in the Penguin Classics series at £4.95. The editor, Eric Rump, has based his text on the quarto editions in the British Library.

BOOKS

Star struck

Measuring the Universe: cosmic dimensions from Aristarchus to Halley
by **Albert van Helden**
University of Chicago Press, £25.50
ISBN 0 226 84881 7

Professor van Helden tells us that his book began as a few chapters in a larger study of 17th-century telescopic astronomy. Thus alerted, we may detect marks of its origin in the fact that, although the story takes us from about 250 BC to AD 1742, about two-thirds of the book deals with the period after the introduction of the telescope into astronomy (about 1609).

The inequality of the division is partly dictated by the nature of the historical record, but seems also to give a more subtle reflection of the balance of the author's interest. For in the early part of the 17th century changes were taking place in astronomy which conspired with the use of the telescope to transmogrify the problem with which this book is concerned. Those changes converted it into the scientific, number-collecting, problem which sets the pattern for this book.

The quality of the changes is well seen in the lucid and authoritative chapter on Galileo (1564–1642). Galileo had constructed a telescope in which the images of the Sun and Moon appeared (in area) a hundred times greater than those seen with the naked eye. However, images of the planets and the fixed stars were magnified only four or five times. With characteristic self-confidence, Galileo concluded (correctly, as it turned out) that the evidence of the naked eye was misleading. As van Helden remarks, his explanation was not in fact very good (and certainly not true), but it does show the beginning of the crucial distinction between brightness and apparent angular size. None the less, Galileo seems not to have made any systematic attempt to measure the sizes of planets. Later, the use of telescopes of a different design permitted the introduction of a device for actually measuring the angular size of the image.

To convert apparent (angular) diameters into absolute ones, astronomers needed to know the absolute distances of the planets. Their relative distances had been established convincingly by Kepler (1571–1630), who published a complete set of figures in 1621. (His results, based on naked-eye observations made by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601) in the final decades of the 16th century, can with hindsight be recognized as correct to about four significant figures.) The missing scale factor was the Earth-Sun distance, which proved rather difficult to find with satisfactory precision. This part of the story shows a genuine continuity, for 17th-century astronomers were compelled to use much the same methods as their Hellenistic predecessors. Eventually, improved instrumentation (and better estimates of the effects of refraction in the Earth's atmosphere) made it possible to obtain an Earth-Sun distance from observations of the passage of planets across the disc of the Sun ("transits"). There was, however, no simple progress to this partly technological solution. Good solid guesswork continued to play its part almost to the very end.

For the distances to the fixed stars, there was indeed little but guesswork to go on – although Newton (1642–1727), among others, attempted to estimate the distances of the stars by assuming their intrinsic brightness was the same as that of the Sun and making (indirect) comparisons between its apparent brightness and theirs. Newton's estimate of the distance to the brightest stars (published posthumously) was about a million times the Earth-Sun distance. Others, however, found distances about a thousand times smaller and seem to have thought them exorbitant. Thus, although Professor van Helden's book takes us to substantially modern values for the measurement of the solar system, it takes us only to the beginning of the problem of measuring the universe of stars.

J. V. Field

J. V. Field is employed at the Science Museum, London. Her book on "Kepler's Geometrical Cosmology" is due to be published by Athlone in 1986.

This Attic vase (about 500 BC) depicting hunters using javelins against deer is illustrated in J. K. Anderson's *Hunting in the Ancient World* (University of California Press, £27.75).

Material substance

Ideas, Qualities and Corpuscles: Locke and Boyle on the external world
by Peter Alexander
Cambridge University Press, £27.50
ISBN 0 521 26707 2

Locke used to be put with Berkeley and Hume. His "significance", it was implied, lay in being followed by them: he made various elementary mistakes which they corrected. He had poor arguments for a distinction between primary qualities such as shape, and secondary qualities such as colour; a hopeless representational theory of perception; and a ludicrous theory of material Substance. About all he did right was style himself "an underlabourer" to scientists such as Robert Boyle and Isaac Newton; for it was supposed he meant by this that the philosopher's job was one like that proposed in this century in A. J. Ayer's *Language, Truth and Logic*, a purely second-order analytical one completely independent of empirical fact or scientific theory.

This oddity of seeing Locke in the light of what came after him fortunately did not last, and in recent decades there has been a move to "put him in his place" – in a sense somewhat different from that in which philosophy students had earlier been encouraged to do. Recent work sees him in terms of what was happening or had already happened in his time. Specifically, his claim to be an "underlabourer" to Boyle and Newton is not now taken as an anachronistic espousal of analytic philosophy but as a reason to see him in the context of the 17th-century "revolution in science" as prosecuted by Boyle and other members of the newly-formed Royal Society.

Peter Alexander's book belongs squarely with this later approach to Locke and is a quite magnificent addition to it. Even if not much sense was made of the fact, it must always have been obvious that the "corpuscular theory of matter", according to which the properties of material substances are to be explained in terms of corpuscular motions, is a presence in Locke's *Essay*. What Alexander does, in considerable and immensely clear detail, is articulate this presence, and show how deep rooted and essential to Locke's thought it is.

The details of the ancient Greek corpuscular theory as it was revived in the 17th century and what it was meant to replace are not always evident in Locke, but they are in Boyle, Locke's friend and colleague. So about a third of Alexander's book is devoted to Boyle's corpuscularianism, which was intended to replace the kind of scientific explanations provided by the scholastic doctrine of substantial form and real qualities and by alchemical theories of matter. What Alexander gives us is quite superb: clear, careful, of absorbing interest and always utterly illuminating. His easily accessible yet detailed account of what Boyle proposed and what he rejected is without parallel and likely to remain so.

Most of his account of Locke is equally good, although it does presuppose some general acquaintance with the *Essay*. Without fully explaining their place in that work, he focuses on those parts of it which have the corpuscular theory as their background. While doing so, he teaches us how to "read" Locke, not only in the sense that he gives a careful account of what the *Essay* says about ideas, primary and secondary qualities, powers, Substance and real essence, but also in that he frequently sorts out details of Locke's prose, showing how sentences have, in a purely grammatical way, simply been hastily misread.

Alexander's main interest is in primary and secondary qualities, his general thesis being that what have been interpreted as "arguments" for making the distinction between them are really intended by Locke merely as "illustrations" of how the corpuscular theory, which already embodies the distinction, is able to explain various facts of common experience. Again, when Locke says that ideas of primary but not of secondary qualities "resemble" qualities in things, he is not appealing to any perceptual experience. The distinction is seen by Locke simply as being a consequence of the corpuscular theory and not one to be found, as a non-theoretical matter, within our direct experience or ideas.

Some of what Alexander says, such as that Lockean secondary qualities are non-relational qualities really in things and that our colour words name not those qualities themselves but the ideas caused by them, goes squarely against what many have said. But any continued divergence of view will need to be plotted against the masterly clarity of his presentation.

R. S. Woolhouse

R. S. Woolhouse is reader in philosophy at the University of York.

Eclipsed by Newton

Under Newton's Shadow: astronomical practices in the seventeenth century
by **Lesley Murdin**
Adam Hilger, £16.75
ISBN 0 85274 456 0

John Flamsteed.

Astronomy is a deceptively solitary practice. The image of the lone discoverer at the telescope has long dominated the public conception of the heroic observer of the heavens. Thus, in 1727, Daniel Defoe decoded the Prometheus myth for his readers by suggesting that the Greek demigod was actually an astronomer. Defoe said the gift of fire from heaven referred to Promethean advances in astronomical knowledge, and that the story about Prometheus's horrible punishment, in which he was chained to a rock while birds of prey gnawed his vitals, was nothing more than an allegorical representation of an occupational disease of the astronomers, who would, so Defoe suggested, often get stomach cramps from lying at night on their backs in the cold heights of Greek hills. Finally, the Promethean gift of forethought represented that most common of astronomical accomplishments: the extraordinary ability to predict strange occurrences in the heavens. All these themes were recent commonplaces of Defoe's generation – he wrote his story in the very year when the dominant figure in English astronomy, Isaac Newton, was buried in state at Westminster Abbey.

In her uneven but fascinating essay, Lesley Murdin tries simultaneously to flesh out contemporaries' sense of the details of the Newtonian achievement, and also to point out that even in this case astronomy was in fact an overwhelmingly collective enterprise. Her technique involves a thorough exploration of the wealth of manuscript material which survives in the library of the Royal Observatory at Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex. And here, the letters and papers of Newton's immediate contemporaries, notably of the irascible and crippled Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed, provide much needed illumination of the way astronomers working around 1700 earned their living, fought their battles, and looked at the sky.

Astronomy during this period was by no means a disinterested nor a tranquil retreat from political and religious storms. Despite her commendable attempt to portray men such as the Kentish dyer, Stephen Gray, as peaceable and tolerant devotees of science, the cruel facts of astronomical dispute persistently reveal themselves in Murdin's account. Many of the astronomers mentioned here seem to have had unusually appalling problems of health and family. Edmond Halley's father was murdered, or perhaps committed suicide; Flamsteed was crippled after an overlong swim when a child, and could form very few friends. Robert Hooke was, perhaps, the least likeable of this entire group, while John Wallis, professor at Oxford, was often accused of plagiarism, backbiting and slander. More importantly, the absence of any contemporary setting for astronomical work promoted vituperative priority disputes, accusations of unsound observational practice, and almost permanent financial crisis.

Murdin's study is excellent in recapturing the details of these troubles: Flamsteed's fight for his own instruments and for rights in his own data are just the best known of such problems. His great collection of planetary, lunar and stellar observations was seized and published in a scandalously inadequate edition by a Royal Commission in 1712. Flamsteed took care to buy up or burn all printed copies, worked for the rest of his life on his own edition, then added a vicious preface attacking both Newton and his allies for their despicable part in the sordid affair: "his design", Flamsteed wrote of Newton, "was to make me come under him and force me to comply with his humours and flatter him". Flamsteed, and, it seems, his ally and correspondent Stephen Gray, both thought critically of the great man. "Honest Sir Is. N. (to use his own words) would have all things in his own power". The war went on after death, as Murdin graphically explains – his widow worked with Flamsteed's chief assistants to retain the Greenwich instruments on which Flamsteed's success had been based, on which much of Newton's own data were founded, and which Flamsteed had purchased with his own meagre income. Gray told Flamsteed that "Posterity will know how to value" such treatment.

Though excellent on the finances and the techniques of the team Flamsteed assembled at Greenwich, particularly when documenting the work the Greenwich group performed with the best instrument-makers in London, this book is less sure in setting such astronomical work in its broader context. For example, Gray is now better known to historians as an heroic experimenter in the new phenomena of electricity. His demonstration of the transmission of electrical fluid through the body of a charity-school boy was a well-known show of 18th-century natural philosophy. It is simply not true that Newton thought electricity was a trivial game, and so this cannot explain his attitude to Gray's work.

The alignments in the establishment of London natural philosophy during this period will need further examination, and the documents Murdin has used from the Royal Observatory should have been cited in more detail, and with fuller references. Indeed, the absence of citations is a troubling problem in a book which relies so heavily on unpublished material; so, too, are the throwaway remarks on astrology and religion. We are told that "the Christian religion was as natural as breathing" to 17th-century astronomers, but that by the early 18th century "it was becoming less and less relevant to scientific work". There is much evidence to suggest that this claim is wrong. Newton, William Whiston, Flamsteed and their colleagues saw astronomy as a *gloria*, and the results of their work were used to realize specific points about the means God used to run the world. The boundaries between what we call science and other activities were drawn very differently in 1700, and the sources astronomers used were often unexpected or obscure. Thus, in her short book, Murdin abbreviates the role of workers in the earlier 17th century, notably Jeremiah Horrocks, whose data and practices were decisive resources for astronomers of Newton's generation. She also underestimates the community's commitment to what we would now view as occultism: Gray took very seriously the story of an apparition of a woman recently dead at Canterbury in 1705 and solemnly answered Flamsteed's inquiries about the ghost, while later that year Defoe wrote a famous account of the event to show that such appearances were real manifestations of pious religion. These episodes challenge our preconceptions about the right divisions of knowledge.

The work presented in this book might show how the familiar astronomical community was by no means so well defined in Newton's period. Satires like those of Jonathan Swift or of Thomas Shadwell, which Hooke himself condemned as atheistical, are rightly cited by Murdin to show the unfamiliarity of this kind of activity. The complex networks of patronage and instrumental skill which sustained astronomy must be researched in depth before we can come to see why, as Flamsteed told Newton, astronomy could make "the works of the Eternal Providence be a little better understood through your labours and mine". The collective and moral character of this practice was an intimate part of its meaning for Newton and his generation.

Simon Schaffer

Simon Schaffer is lecturer in the history and philosophy of science at the University of Cambridge.

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BOOKS

Ancestral portraits

Living Fossils
edited by Niles Eldredge and Steven M. Stanley
Springer, DM138.00
ISBN 3 540 90957 5

The distinguished American palaeontologist Alfred Romer, author of *Man and the Vertebrates* (1933), once wrote that an organism cannot spend its time being a generalized ancestor; it normally develops its own specializations and gradually deviates from its purist forebears. Nevertheless, there do seem to be a number of exceptions, in which (to use this book's definition) a living species is anatomically almost identical to a fossil species that existed very early in the lineage. "How early" depends on the lineage – in this book, from four to ten million years for the impala to 140 million years for the broad-nosed crocodiles. Such lineages are then examples of an unusually slow or "bradytelic" type of evolution.

If there is any reality to this concept, the organisms concerned are not of interest merely because we are in some way "closer" to some now long-dead ancestor. More importantly, a comparison of their histories may either identify a common pattern of evolutionary change and thus reveal a common unusual cause or else show merely that their causes are as diverse as the organisms themselves. So Eldredge and Stanley's first aim was to provide a casebook of information, to which the individual authors might add their own analyses, but which would together provide a source-book for future analysis and comparison. The authors were therefore asked as far as possible to compare the living forms with their ancestors, and to comment on the diversity, ecology, distribution and variety of their particular example.

The vertebrates in general and the mammals in particular get the lion's share of the book. Of the 32 case-studies, eight are on mammals (making up one-third of the book), eight are on fish, and seven are on molluscs, but none (to the editors' regret) is on plants. Bradytelic evolution as a phenomenon in itself is discussed in final papers by each of the editors. As might be expected, the depth and breadth of analysis in the different papers are varied, reflecting partly the nature of the evidence available in each case and partly the special interests of each author.

Of those organisms for which their sponsors provide a clear answer to the questions posed, 13 are accepted as living fossils (an elephant-shrew, the squirrel *Sciurus*, impalas, chevrotains, tapirs, the monkeys *Macaca* and *Saimiri*, broad-nosed crocodiles, the fish *Polypterus*, the worm-like *Peripatus*, the molluscs *Neopilina* and *Pleurotomaria*, and the coral *Heliopora*). The verdict goes against tree-shrews, the tarsier, the milkfish *Chanos*, the coelacanth *Latimeria* and the leptostracan crustaceans. In addition, a number of bradytelic lineages are identified.

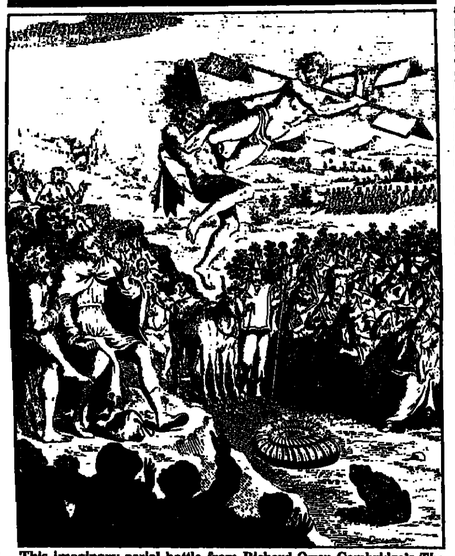
To me, the most thoughtful and wide-ranging paper is that of Elisabeth Vrba, who considers the impala as a "living fossil" of the ancestor of the Alcelaphini (the hartebeest-wildebeest group). Using data on both the intrinsic characteristics of these mammals and on their ecology, she concludes that the alcelaphines have undergone much more diversification into different genera than the impala, although the more migratory habits of the former would have allowed a great deal of interbreeding between the different moving herds. This suggests that the resulting exchange of genetic characteristics is not as important in preserving and stabilizing the existing species as has been supposed. Vrba also notes that impala feed in a type of environment that has been both widespread and persistent in Africa for millions of years, suggesting that it is this aspect of their ecology that may have been an important factor in the slower rate of evolutionary change of impala, rather than simply the fact that they have a more generalist diet compared with the wholly grazing diet of the more rapidly-evolving alcelaphines.

Another interesting paper is that of Delson and Rosenberger, who accept the macaque monkey and *Saimiri* as living fossils of respectively Old World and New World monkeys. They go on to link the less frequent replacement in the history of New World monkeys and their mainly continuous, gradual evolution with the fact that both intercontinental migration and Miocene climatic changes had less impact on South America than on the Old World tropics. In his consideration of broad-nosed crocodiles, Meyer points out that such cold-blooded animals, which consume food at a lower rate than warm-blooded forms, can therefore exist at higher levels of abundance and concentration, and that this in turn makes combat between such predators unusually common. He goes on to suggest that their conservative, unchanging skull morphology is due to its adaptation to combat and to its avoidance by concealment.

No single pattern of causes emerges from the book, but it abounds with interesting comparisons and the subject leads into many interesting potential correlations. I think that it is a clear success in producing a variety of responses to a single clear question, which will serve as thought-provoking models for future analyses of other potential "living fossils".

Barry Cox

Professor Cox is head of the department of biology at King's College, London.



This imaginary aerial battle from Richard Owen Cambridge's *The Scribleriad* (1751) is illustrated in Clive Hart's *The Prehistory of Flight* (University of California Press, £29.75).

Satellite images

Britain from Space: an atlas of Landsat images
by R. K. Bullard and R. W. Dixon-Gough
Taylor & Francis, £12.95
ISBN 0 85066 277 X

Following the success of the manned space missions, the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of the Interior developed an experimental, unmanned, resources satellite to evaluate the utility of collecting repetitive images from space. The first satellite in this series, retrospectively named Landsat, carried an imaging device called a multispectral scanning system (MSS) which scanned the Earth's surface and used the data to build up a digital picture that could be repeated each and every 18 days. This satellite was to be the forerunner of a successful series, of which Landsats four and five are currently in orbit.

However, although in the United States these images soon proved to be of great value in tasks as diverse as geological and land-use mapping, crop yield estimation, and pollution monitoring, in Britain a shortage of both cloud-free imagery and processing facilities restricted their use to but a few researchers. This situation was changed by the hot, dry summers of 1976 and 1977 and by an increase in the availability of image processors.

To provide services to the increasing number of people in academia, industry and commerce who started to use these images, the National Remote Sensing Centre was established, one of its early tasks being to collect, geometrically correct and piece together into a mosaic this digital Landsat MSS imagery of the British Isles. The most recent version of that mosaic has been used to produce this atlas of images. It has been divided into 32 sections, each of which is presented with a colourful map and about 500 words of well-written text. This core material is sandwiched between a useful introduction to the subject of remote sensing and a set of interesting examples of other imagery.

As the atlas is aimed at both the lay reader and teacher, it needs to provide images with the best possible spatial resolution, good quality maps and a helpful technical text. Unfortunately, this atlas provides none of these. In order to fit the many Landsat MSS images into the relatively small mosaic, only one in nine of the original pieces of digital data were used. Not surprisingly, when the mosaic is then enlarged for use in the atlas, the images (the raison d'être for the book) look very poor indeed. The cartography too is not satisfactory: for example, several places mentioned in the text and features that appear on the imagery are not on the maps; and certain land-cover types are misrepresented.

The technical text suffers from three problems: inconsistency, as some terms are given more than one meaning and some meanings more than one term; lack of explanation, on topics ranging from how the images were produced to the omission of Northern Ireland; and error, particularly with regard to areal coverage of the imagery, satellite timing, image grey levels, spatial resolution, and image quality.

This atlas is an excellent idea, and I hope that the second in the series, the *Satellite Atlas of Europe*, is able to benefit from the lessons learnt in its production.

Paul Curran

Paul Curran is lecturer in geography at the University of Sheffield.

Birds in peril

The Encyclopaedia of Birds
edited by Christopher M. Perrins and Alex L. A. Middleton
Allen & Unwin, £25.00
ISBN 0 04 500032 8

Birds, being easily observable, vocal and often colourful, maintain an apparently endless popularity with the general public, birdwatchers, photographers and research workers. Consequently, there is a considerable demand for bird books of various kinds. This concise reference covering all birds provides a context for more specialized books on particular groups or species of birds or on those of limited areas or habitats.

A short introduction outlines the basics of bird biology, including the sparse available information on the evolution of birds and the few known bird fossils, with imaginative artists' impressions of some of the fearsome giant birds of the Eocene period (from about 54 to 38 million years ago). The account given of the first bird *Archaeopteryx* is the conventional one: presumably the recent controversy about whether the "feathers" on the fossil imprint are genuine arose too late for inclusion.

The various ways in which the birds' anatomy and physiology are modified for flight are discussed and illustrated briefly but clearly. The encyclopaedia itself is arranged in strict taxonomic order, from ostriches to crows. Indeed, the considerable emphasis in the book on classification and taxonomy is not surprising, in view of the continuing disagreement on exactly how many distinct species of bird there are in the world (8,000 to 9,021 according to different authorities) and how they should be grouped together.

The bulk of the book is made up of short but highly informative articles on one Family of birds, each written by recognized authorities and in general in a fairly consistent style. A summary panel first gives the number of genera and species in the Family, their world distribution, general characteristics and some representative species. The articles themselves are concise but clear accounts of classification, distribution, habitat, ecology and behaviour, highlighting recent research and points of particular interest, and emphasizing conservation and the interaction between birds and man.

Rare and threatened species are identified, as are threats to shrinking habitats. The book thus makes a rather unexpected but very valuable contribution to conservation by including a systematic survey of threatened bird species, thus drawing these to the attention of the general reader, who may not have been aware of the number of birds affected, particularly by loss of habitat. Sadly, some of the information is already out of date: the number of Californian condors in the wild, for example, is given as fewer than 30 but seems now to be only a third of this.

A particularly appealing feature of the book is the inclusion in many of the articles of special interest panels. For example, although many people may know that pigeons secrete milk for their young, fewer will realise that so too do flamingoes. Other such panels deal with the pollination of flowers by birds, torpor (a sort of physiological shut-down during bad weather) in young swifts, cooperative breeding in several groups, polygamy in flycatchers and many other fascinating topics. Indeed, many readers are likely to be stimulated to try to find out more than the tantalizing sample of information given.

The encyclopaedia is illustrated by extensive use of excellent photographs which are well reproduced, many so clearly that individual barbs on the feathers are visible. An effort has been made to show something of behaviour and ecology, avoiding too many hackneyed "bird at the nest" shots. The photographs are augmented by coloured line drawings to show other members of the group, postures or sequences of display.

The encyclopaedia will no doubt be used mainly for reference. Though not intended to be read right through, it is surprisingly easy, rewarding and enjoyable to do so.

Ian Patterson

Ian Patterson is senior lecturer in zoology at the University of Aberdeen.

Soil survey

Soil Landscape Analysis
by Francis D. Hole and James B. Campbell
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £20.00
ISBN 0 7102 0492 2

Pedology has been dominated for many years by the description and analysis of the vertical soil profile, or pedon – the basic unit of all soil classification systems. Spatial, horizontal aspects of soils have often been neglected or reduced to a minor role. To those outside the field of soil science, this will seem surprising. After all, few farmers, ecologists or foresters are interested in soil as an individual square metre of land. Civil engineers and sometimes gardeners may be interested in the properties of soil metre by metre, but most other users think of areas of one or two hectacres (10–20,000 square metres) as the minimum worth considering in terms of soil properties or their variation. Against this background, a book by two eminent American soil geographers, both with long experience as soil surveyors in a wide range of American environments, might seem at first sight to be very useful.

As soil geography – particularly the teaching of soil science to geographers – has relied excessively on the classical Russian zonal and global soil concepts, and neglected the meso and micro aspects of soil distribution, there is a clear need for a text to help the occasional user of soil maps – agronomists, foresters, ecologists and hydrologists as well as geographers – better to understand the nature of soil spatial variation. However, this is not an easy book: indeed, many readers will have difficulty understanding the concepts described; others may well be sceptical that the subject-matter is handled correctly. As for the title, a secondary title, offered on page 12, may be more illuminating: "Geographic analysis of the soil resource in and underlying the landscape".

"Soils" are defined by the authors in terms of permanent or semi-permanent properties such as particle size distribution, hydromorphism and mode of formation. "Landscape" refers to the spatial distribution of recognized soil classes (usually soil series). And the authors' term for an area of land dominated by one soil class as delineated on a map is an "elementary soil body". A "soil landscape", then, is normally an assemblage of soil bodies, with differing properties, but having a coherent relationship to each other. The "analysis" is mainly spatial: the shape of soil bodies (delineations), their proportions, their relationship to relief, geology, climate and the weathering age of the landscape facet.

"Soil landscape analysis", as perceived by the authors, is about the distribution patterns of soil types as portrayed on soil survey maps. Although this use of the term "soil landscape" will irritate some readers to whom landscape is the expression of geology, climate, relief and human impact, some British landscapes may be more easily described or delineated in soil terms than in terms of relief or geology – for example, the sand landscape or Breckland in Norfolk, or the clay landscape of west Cambridgeshire.

My main criticism is that the authors fail to address the wider audience of soil map-users outside the soil science profession. They assume familiarity with the United States Department of Agriculture system of soil taxonomy and with the Soil Survey Manual, and they ignore such modern statistical and mathematical concepts as kriging, digitization, semivariograms – indeed, the whole new area of information systems. Further, the book is weak in pointing to applications for soil landscape analysis. Although there are on occasion some very illuminating insights into the relationships between soil properties and the environment, the reader will need to work hard to extract such enlightenment.

A. J. Thomasson

A. J. Thomasson works on the Soil Survey of England and Wales at Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden.

BOOKS

POLITICS

Number ten

The British Prime Minister, revised edition
edited by Anthony King
Macmillan, £20.00 and £6.95
ISBN 0 333 38827 5 and 38828 3

Is it the office of prime minister which fascinates students of British political life or the manner in which different holders of it have deployed its possibilities? There can be little doubt that it is the latter. Since all that can be said about the "office" (and perhaps all that needs to be said) can be set out within the limits of a very slender volume, it is by no means surprising that it is the character, style and performance of the office-holder which has caught the attention of historians, political scientists, journalists and the avidly curious. They want to know what Lloyd George or Churchill, Attlee or Macmillan made of the premiership. And those who are very up-to-date are moved by the same curiosity in respect of Margaret Thatcher.

Yet in introducing this new version of a collection of essays first published in 1969 Anthony King seems to be worried by this state of affairs. He deplores the paucity of serious studies of the premiership, contrasts disapprovingly the meagreness of British writing about it with the voluminous treatment by Americans of their presidency, and appears to believe that given free access and sustained effort an "authoritative" account of the office might be attainable which would dispate our lamentable ignorance and correct our penchant for grand generalizations based on a few dubious examples (any one of which may be contradicted by examples proving the opposite).

Meanwhile, we must make do with less ambitious fare such as is provided by the ten contributions to this book: six from people writing on the basis of experience in government (and one of them an ex-prime minister, Harold Wilson), three from academic students of government. Surviving from the first edition are two chapters by Richard Neustadt (one in the form of a question and answer interview), passages from Crossman's introduction to Bagehot, and George Jones's 1965 article on the prime minister's power. The rest consists of more or less new pieces, though most have already been published elsewhere. An exception is the editor's essay on Margaret Thatcher's style as prime minister in which he perceptively examines some features of *her* use of the office and, in so doing, inevitably calls into question some of

David Lloyd George as depicted by David Low in 1926: a picture from *David Low* by Colin Seymour-Ure and Jim Schoff, published on Monday by Secker & Warburg at £9.95.

his introductory remarks.

The office of prime minister combines the functions of head of Government and of party leader. In principle these two roles could be separated, but practice and expectation forbid that in Britain. Since we have no formal constitution, the duties and powers of the office express the accretion of earlier experience and for that reason are always open to experiment and innovation. Moreover, precisely because the prime minister's office is that of leadership – in the affairs of government just as much as in those of party – its scope and possibilities cannot be definitively circumscribed.

Consequently, once we have enumerated a number of pretty banal facts about the functions, status and institutional position of the PM, there is no alternative but to consider what this or that prime minister has been able to do as premier and how he or she has faced up to the challenges of the job. Naturally, this pushes us back to specific historical experience, particular individuals and their characteristics, and the circumstances peculiar to their tenure of the office.

Yet none of this points to any solution to the problems of ignorance and uncertainly postulated in King's introduction. For what such particular and historical studies yield are conclusions relevant to the individuals and events to which they relate. They cannot offer us conclusive generalizations about an office which by its nature and history is open-ended and dynamic. Nor is this a difficulty peculiar to the premiership in Britain: it applies to any position of political leadership invested with that discretion to weigh and judge political opportunity which Machiavelli correctly discerned to be at the heart of the princely power. And even written constitutions and statues are of little avail here, since either they are totally vague and thus render an account of the office uninteresting, or they tie down the princely power so precisely that it ceases to exist. (This, incidentally, seems to be what Tony Benn wishes to recommend in his idiosyncratic contribution: the prime minister reduced to a well-modulated loudspeaker for the transmission of the party's voice).

So it seems unlikely that the deficiency highlighted by the editor of this book can ever be remedied. Yet this need not prevent us from making suitably circumspect and qualified generalizations about the office of prime minister and how it can be discharged. I will conclude with three general remarks for which these essays offer some degree of support, indirectly at least. First, the tendency to identify the prime minister with the whole performance of a government is now far stronger than it was forty or fifty years ago. The Cabinet or "the Ministry" can neither be held apart from the prime minister nor set in fully balance with him or her. To this extent the office has been steadily "presidentialized".

Second, when in office a prime minister operates with rather limited direct administrative and political support, and there are complex reasons why this remains so. But it does mean that in office a capacity to master personally an immense amount of information, gleaned from diverse sources, is a necessary (though not a sufficent) condition of success. What this amounts to is the banal proposition that the demands of the office are now so formidable that they are likely to overwhelm a lightweight. But given the quirks of party politics what are the chances of seeing in the space of a generation more than one or two heavyweights accede to this coveted office?

Finally, the opportunities of the office are hedged in by circumstances internal and external to this country. The particular pattern of party relationships and demands is obviously important; the objective conditions of the economy and of international relations impose their priorities; and last, but not least, the conventions and practices of British political life expose the prime minister to a stream of critical comment which tends to prevent him or her from speaking with the authority of a representative of the nation. To that extent, however, the premiership has not been presidentialized: somebody is always chipping away at the prime minister's pedestal.

Nevil Johnson

Nevil Johnson is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

In search of an approach

Administrative Politics in British Government
by Andrew Gray and William I. Jenkins
Wheatsheaf, £18.95 and £6.95
ISBN 0 7108 0143 2 and 0138 6

This book adds to the ever-growing literature of public administration which lays stress upon the infinite complexity of the processes of government and the diversity of its institutional arrangements. Recognition of such complexity exposes the limited horizons of traditional constitutional wisdom, with its simplistic belief that sharp distinctions can be drawn both in practice and in theory between "politics" (the province of the politician) and "administration" (the kingdom of the bureaucrat), and prompts demands for a more sophisticated and versatile array of explanatory and analytical tools. Scholars in this field have sought inspiration in an ever-widening range of adjacent disciplines: the present authors are committed to "an interdisciplinary approach where ideas from political science, organizational analysis and economics are woven together".

By "administrative politics" they mean "the shared features of politics and administration which are so important to the character of British government". They quote no less an authority than Sir Humphrey Appleby (of *Yes Minister* fame): "questions of administrative policy", he admitted, "can cause confusion between the administration of policy and the policy of administration, especially when the responsibility for the administration of the policy of administration conflicts or overlaps with responsibility for the policy of the administration of policy."

Behind this convoluted exposition lies a serious point. There are no simple answers. The present authors do not pretend otherwise. Their focus is a behavioural one, directed at "the patterns of extrinsic and intrinsic differentiation that emerge in administrative organization and which shape the perception and appreciation of issues and interests, the formation of agendas, the resultant emergence of policy choices and their implementation." The early chapters of the book painstakingly trawl a wide range of literature in the quest for useful theoretical perspectives. At one point, in the context of a discussion about the external environment of central administration, the authors ask "how can we give some theoretical flesh to this we give some theoretical flesh to this skeleton?" – rather an odd piece of phrasing, and one which hints at a possible confusion of priorities. For, by the time we get past the literature search to the later chapters, which apply the authors' analytical framework to particular areas of recent administrative history – the quest for "efficiency" in government, the debate about political and administrative accountability, the Falklands episode, the Hoskyns-Wass debate about political and administrative reform – we are left with lingering doubts as to whether the usefulness of the preliminary attempts at theory-building is commensurate with the effort expended.

Students will find in the early chapters many useful signposts through what has become a jungle of diverse and often contradictory "approaches" to the study of public administration. There is also an excellent bibliography. They will find in the later chapters some valuable insights into contemporary issues. But the balance of the book is not entirely satisfactory. The "administrative politics" approach has much to commend it, but the authors' explanation and application of it would have carried more conviction had they spent less time trying to buttress their position with such lengthy examination of other peoples' theories.

Gavin Drewry

Gavin Drewry is reader in social administration at Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, London.

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BOOKS
POLITICS

Maps and chaps

Electoral Change in Western Democracies: patterns and sources of electoral volatility
edited by Ivor Crewe and David Denver
Croom Helm, £22.50
ISBN 0 7099 0789 3

The Geography of English Politics: the 1983 General Election
by R. J. Johnston
Croom Helm, £29.95
ISBN 0 7099 1441 5

Two themes dominated the early literature on British electoral behaviour, the primacy of class as the moulder of political loyalties, and the stability, or rather the rigidity, of those ties. Indeed, the two were seen as closely linked, and the decline of class politics was greeted as opening a new era, in which party support would oscillate according to the importance of particular issues. Voters were now "up for grabs". The likelihood of dramatic fluctuations in party support, magnified by the first-past-the-post electoral formula, pointed to the prospect of landslide changes of control at Westminster, or the rise of new parties, perhaps even a major realignment of political forces.

Side by side with the increasing volatility of the electorate, however, changes in the geography of party allegiance were tending to make the electoral system more sluggish in its working. Over the past thirty years, slowly and cumulatively, each party has been gaining strength in its own heartlands, Labour in northern Britain and in the big, industrial cities, the Conservatives in the south and in semi-rural and suburban England. More recently, growing geographic polarization has been linked with the tendency for each major party's constituencies to become safer, the two-party marginals declining in number.

Electoral Change in Western Democracies, edited by Ivor Crewe and David Denver, focuses on individual volatility, while Ron Johnston's *The Geography of English Politics* examines the geographical dimensions of political choice. Both books leave the reader with some doubts as to whether they fulfil the ostensible aims of the authors and yet both also contain much informative and sometimes fascinating material. Crewe and Denver's book raises the question, posed but perhaps not satisfactorily answered by them, whether it is meaningful to attempt a cross-national study of electoral volatility. Institutional differences alone make hazardous the choice of any common measure of change. Thus, the chapter on the United States emphasizes the growth of ticket-splitting as one form of increasing volatility, while France's second ballot encourages, or at least facilitates, vote-switching and the entry of new parties; the disappearance of old formations means that electors are presented with an almost continuously changing sequence of options.

Differences between countries in the amount of trustworthiness of electoral data afford as big an obstacle to cross-national comparison. It is easy, using the official election returns, to calculate net volatility. Estimates of gross volatility, showing the total amount of change in all directions, are drawn from sample surveys and depend more precisely on panel data. Britain has been unusual (though not unique) in having national election surveys, regularly financed since 1964 by the SSRC/ESRC whose panel element enables scholars to calculate gross volatility, and to compare it across time. Yet, whether or not the editors fail in their declared intention, the chapters on individual countries, often absorbing and always informative, provide a rich source of detail about postwar changes in the electoral politics of the 13 diverse western nations discussed here.

The Geography of English Politics is in part a geographer's broadside at British political science, chiding its spokesmen for their preoccupation with social class and their neglect of the territorial diversity of political choice. Some of his criticisms are apt; little, for instance, has been done to parallel the excellent analyses of the political effects of migration within the United States. Yet some of his strictures are overdone; that classes vary, often sharply, in the way they divide their vote in different regions, has long been known. The charge should be one of inadequate emphasis, rather than of intellectual dereliction.

Unlike Crewe and Denver and their contributors, Johnston relies on aggregate data. His work is based on conventional regression analysis and on a new technique, "entropy-maximizing procedure". Readers of Johnston's article in *The THES* of October 4 will know how strikingly close the estimates derived from the latter are to those based on the BBC/Gallup election day survey. The lay reader will find much of the book heavy going, but the exposition is relieved, not only by the author's pugnacious style, but often by a provocative interpretation, of which the chapter on campaign spending is a largely convincing example.

The core of the book lies in an examination of the results of the 1983 general election. The first part, after controlling for variations in class composition, looks at significant regional differences in party support. The second seeks to trace regional difference in the *changes* in party support between 1979 and 1983. While this limited timespan necessarily inhibits the author from making inferences about longer-term movements of support between regions, the findings are certainly consistent with the tentative hypotheses already put forward. Thus 1983 saw a continuation of the tendency for the two main parties to hold on best, or to advance most, in their own constituency strongholds and less clearly in their regional heartlands. The effect of this is to sharpen the polarization between north and south and between the more urban and less urban constituencies.

"To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not . . ." is the recurring message of this book. We are still, at the end, left with the question whether the author has identified a *distinctively* geographic aspect of electoral behaviour. The most obvious explanation for this propensity of parties to grow even stronger, relatively, at least, where they are already strong lies in the "neighbourhood" or "contagion" effect, the tendency for voters in all classes to be influenced by the political ambience of their area, to fall into line with the preponderant political climate in their district. Such a solution has recently been given further currency by Anthony Heath, Roger Jowell and John Curtice in their book on the 1983 election, but Johnston seems unwilling to accept it, perhaps because the social psychologist has more to offer here than the geographer. Electoral behaviour is more about chaps than maps.

Paradoxically, the volatility reported by Crewe and Denver, in a period allegedly dominated by national media of communication, has meant in Britain, at least, more, not less, local and regional homogeneity. Labour, in particular, has seen an increasing concentration of its strength even while that strength has been dwindling. It is odd that Alliance strategists seem so reluctant to grasp the implications of such a development in a country still using the electoral formula of first past the post.

Hugh Berrington

Hugh Berrington is professor of politics at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Modest proposals

Ireland: a positive proposal
by Kevin Boyle and Tom Hadden
Penguin, £2.95
ISBN 0 14 052362 6

"The problem", as Richard Rose wrote of Northern Ireland, "is that there is no solution". All the more reason to welcome every attempt to inch towards more modest, and more realistic, improvements.

This book has three main elements. The first is an analysis of the problem, examining why both the Stormont structure and Direct Rule have failed; this is neither exceptional nor exceptionable, although such casual exaggerations as "the two communities have entirely different views of the world in which they live" suggest an ignorance of more recent community-based research. The second element is a critique of what the authors call the "simple solutions". Seven of these, ranging from a unitary united Ireland to integration with Britain are succinctly and convincingly demolished as unworkable.

So far, so good. But the measure of the book's success must rest in its ability to accomplish the third objective, to identify a "better way forward". The authors base this on a new Anglo-Irish treaty, guaranteeing Northern Ireland's right to self-determination and the rights of both communities within it to express their identities and aspirations. On such foundations, they argue, it would be possible to construct a working community. Cooperation between the two parts of Ireland could proceed through joint agencies. Relations between the Irish Republic and Britain would be worked out through ad hoc commissions responsible to a joint parliamentary body. Within Northern Ireland, the rights of the minority (and majority) would be guaranteed through an extensive programme of legislative reform.

The legal focus has both the advantages and limitations of microscopic vision: it allows a more precise examination, but at the expense of ignoring that which falls outside its field. The proposals are least original when dealing with the more general underpinnings necessary for any settlement – economic cooperation with the Irish Republic, educational reform and the need to encourage social cohesion.

How are the proposals to be implemented? More precisely, how are they to overcome the inevitable republican violence and loyalist obduracy? The authors are probably right when they argue that republican violence, though likely to increase in the short term, would gradually diminish in the wake of a political settlement. The key issue is the Unionists' ability to frustrate such a settlement. Here, as with the paramilitaries, the authorities are urged to "face down" the opposition, press ahead with those elements of the plan which do not depend on Unionist support, and eventually devolve responsibility for Belfast-Dublin relations to some form of local assembly. The authors' evasiveness about how the Unionists are to be persuaded to join in such an assembly is both understandable and unsatisfactory. For any plan to succeed it must provide Unionists with room to move from their present cramped position into one where negotiations become possible. On the evidence of the last 15 years the price of compromise is still considered to be greater than the cost of violence.

It is easy to pinpoint the weaker bricks which could bring this intricate structure down over its authors' heads, but the very presentation of a constructive integrated plan itself justifies this book. What passes for political debate in Northern Ireland has almost ground to a halt over the last decade. Apart from harming the political process itself, this means that any new political initiative – rumours of which are thick in the air – will be launched into a vacuum. It would greatly undervalue these proposals to claim that their prominence is due to the flatness of the surrounding countryside. Nevertheless their influence is enhanced by the shortage of alternatives. The authors conclude: "Even if a general settlement along these lines cannot be reached this year, however, the realities and requirements identified here and in the Forum Report will remain". Criticism of the proposals demands alternatives which are as well and as honestly argued.

John Darby

John Darby is professor of social administration at the University of Ulster.

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BOOKS
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Economic failure

Generals in Retreat: the crisis of military rule in Latin America
edited by Philip O'Brien and Paul Cammack
Manchester University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 7190 1084 5

After a decade or more of widespread military rule in Latin America, the generals are in retreat. However, the new civilian governments face massive economic and political difficulties and the spectre of military intervention in politics has not been banished. The continuing debt crisis, added to the persistence of poverty and unequal distribution of income, leaves the new civilian governments with a formidable heritage of problems. The suppression of political activity under the military has exacerbated the situation by heightening demands and weakening political institutions.

Nevertheless, major changes are indeed under way in Latin America and these require a change in the ways in which social scientists look at politics in that troubled continent. This book contains chapters on the more important cases of military rule: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, and the introduction and conclusion attempt to relate these case studies to more general theoretical concerns.

There is a considerable ongoing debate on the reasons for, and the nature of, military intervention in Latin American politics. These essays are in the political economy tradition, exploring the linkages between economic policies and problems and military rule. They devote considerable attention to the restructuring of the economies and to the monetarist policies implemented (with many shifts and inconsistencies) by these governments. There is much about economic policies and not a great deal about the process of transition to civilian rule. Moreover, the essays collected in this book are uneven and set themselves different aims. This may be something of a disappointment to readers looking for a more general explanation of "the retreat of the generals"

One of the general conclusions of the book is the almost universal failure of these military regimes and their attempts at monetarist restructuring of the economy. Only in Brazil, where there was no shock treatment and where monetarist orthodoxy was never fully implemented did the military regime achieve any long-term economic gains. And only in Brazil, where there was some continuity of electoral politics, were the military able to withdraw from government in a gradual and controlled manner. Conversely, those governments that attempted to implement the most orthodox versions of monetarism were also those that saw the economy collapse in crisis. Throughout the continent, monetarism led to financial speculation rather than to real growth.

The editors have opted for a loose framework within which to situate the individual cases, in the belief that useful theorizing must begin with the specific internal configurations of particular societies. They offer a thorough critique of previous attempts at explanation, arguing that these earlier theories over-generalized from the early case of Brazil and were, in a number of important respects, incorrect. Paul Cammack has a useful critique of the prevailing "bureaucratic-authoritarian" explanation of military intervention. This theory linked the rise of military governments in Latin America to the economic crisis associated with the inability of these countries to establish proper capital goods sectors. This, in turn, led to the emergence of a political crisis and subsequently to military takeovers and a profound restructuring of the economies. Cammack argues persuasively that this theory failed to capture the variety of different national situations, and recommends a more modest research strategy.

However, while the essays in this book certainly point in the right direction, it cannot be said that they take us very far along the road to an understanding of the political dynamics of Latin American societies. Basically, the editors' position comes down to saying that, for a variety of fairly obvious reasons, civilian elites have been unable to construct a durable hegemony, and that, consequently, democracy will always tend to be a fragile achievement.

The monetarist experiment is shown to have failed disasterously, not only in Chile but also in other countries in Latin America. At present only Chile under Pinochet stands out as a lonely exception to the recent wave of "redemocratization" in the region, and there the regime is clearly under great pressure for liberalization and a return to civilian rule. Indeed, in his chapter on Chile, Phil O'Brien goes so far as to predict the fall of Pinochet "probably in the next year or two". It would be good if this prediction were fulfilled. It remains to be seen, however, whether the generals have gone for good.

A political rally of the Popular Unity movement in Chile, 1972; from *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Latin America and the Caribbean* (Cambridge University Press, £25.00).

Ian Roxborough

Ian Roxborough is lecturer in political sociology of Lain America at the London School of Economics and the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London.

Party chains

Ordinary Stalinism: democratic centralism and the question of communist political development
by Ronald Tiersky
Allen & Unwin, £15.00
ISBN 0 04 320167

Democratic centralism – the absolute dominance of leadership and the outlawing of factions – is the *sine qua non* of communist politics. It is the concept and the practice than ensures the party is monolithic, that debates are not debates, that elections are not elections. It is the means whereby the objectives – the revolutionary vanguard, the dictatorship of the proletariat and proletarian internationalism, in short, party orthodoxy – are sought, secured and sustained. The orthodoxy is justified by the structure; the structure (democratic centralism) is the temple of the orthodoxy. From this mutual dependence it follows ineluctably that the weakening of either threatens survival of the other, and this indeed is what has been happening in western communist parties in the past twenty years. Communist parties in power, on the other hand, are less exposed, shored up as they are by the panoply of state power – army, police, bureaucracy, culture and so on.

Ronald Tiersky's main object of interest in this scholarly book are the larger western communist parties, which he rightly sees as exposed, though in ways different from their democratic party competitors, to pressures from the pluralistic environment in which they must operate. The book comprises two parts, the first being an examination of the history and theory of "ordinary Stalinism" (by which Tiersky means democratic centralism) in the Soviet Union – though he sees it as in direct line of descent philosophically from Thomas Hobbes. The second part comprises case studies of the Italian and French communist parties, contrasting their different courses of development, the one reformist, the other recidivist.

It is, however, unclear how far an examination of the development of democratic centralism in the situation of a ruling party (the CPSU) is appropriate to an analysis of the evolution of the non-ruling PCI and PCF, for here the role of a hostile environment is crucial and one feels there is too little of Italy in the section on the PCI and of France in that on the PCF. (This is surprising given Tiersky's sensitivity to the cultural aspect; in 1979 he wrote that "the PCF has always been at least partially French"). Western communist parties have, as Tiersky illuminatingly admits, a problem practising their Hobbesian predilections in hostile environments obliging them "to reform, wither or decline", and he rightly sees them as embodying "less and less the orthodox rules of democratic centralism and more and more Roberto Michels's less devastating iron law of oligarchy" – a common feature of all *democratic* parties.

The contrasting paths of PCI and PCF confirms that results may be profoundly mixed: the PCI is an example of the virtual decommunization of a communist party, with the dropping of the most essential element of democratic centralism, its cell structure, and the substitution of the more obviously electorally-geared *section* structure. Meanwhile, the PCF is recidivism incarnate; not for it the social democratization of the PCI. Here is a party where the outward divesting of orthodoxy (in 1976 both proletarian internationalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat were discarded) has been paralleled by rigorous reassertion of democratic centralism; as recently as February this year yet more dissidents were ousted from the leadership.

The sources of this divergence between the two most important west European communist parties are left largely unexposed. Tiersky holds that these parties are suffering the objective disintegration of orthodox ideology – the destruction of their "sacred symbols", to borrow a phrase from Walter Lippmann – but it is not clear why the PCF is putting up such a fight. Could it be that in the French case, aspects of French political culture, actually serve to sustain democratic centralist monolithism? Effectively, there is scope for two books here; one on the development of ruling parties in the Soviet bloc, and another on the west European parties left by Moscow to the vagaries of the fates.

Ronald Tiersky has, however, produced an impressive and intellectually rigorous sequel to his rightly respected book on French communism (1974), still the best work in English on its subject. Few of his American compatriots rival his grasp of the subtleties of European communist politics, and this book deserves to take its place as the most prescient analysis to date of the phenomenon of the slow rot of democratic centralism and ideology in the west European communist parties.

Byron Criddle

Byron Criddle is senior lecturer in politics at the University of Aberdeen.

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BOOKS
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Global theories

The Dividing Discipline: hegemony and diversity in International theory
by K. J. Holsti
Allen & Unwin, £15.00
ISBN 0 04 327177 X

In the first part of his unusual book K. J. Holsti examines three major theories on inter-state relations in an attempt to determine whether the field has intellectual coherence. These theories are not scientific in character but rather normative, although they all seek to make valid generalizations about relations between states. The first, classical (or realist) theory, has been the dominant mode for some three hundred years. It emphasizes inter-state relations as an extension of the interests of the nation-state and its concern for their promotion and for security. Power politics reflecting a Hobbesian state of nature is the characteristic mode.

Two challengers to this paradigmatic dominance have appeared in recent years. Dependency theory, which owes a good deal to neo-Marxist interpretations of capitalism, emphasizes the importance of economic processes operating on the inter-state system. These produce a set of dependent relations, unequal in nature, between the capitalist states and the underdeveloped world. Such an economic structure determines political relations which are considered to be largely epiphenomenal.

The third theoretical mode, that of the global society model, urges an embryonic but growing form of world order. Common notions of justice and the rule of law transcend and constrain the pursuit of national interests. The need to solve problems that affect the nation-state but which are outside its control, such as environmental pollution, has produced an emphasis on cooperation and functional organization that directly influences the state.

In Holsti's view these three theories are not alternatives competing for adherents but complementary and, taken together, provide a general and coherent view of world politics. Although each one is flawed in some way they have value in that they address themselves to genuine and distinct problems. He urges a greater willingness to explore the possibilities of alternative theoretical approaches on the part of those attached to the classical model.

In the second part Holsti examines a sample of textbooks from eight countries written between 1948 and 1981 (13 from Britain and India, 12 from the USA and Japan, 10 from South Korea, eight from Canada/Australia taken together, three from France). By analysing the references in their bibliographies he hopes to discover if they reflect a common approach to the field of international politics. His conclusion is that these works reflect the predominantly Anglo-Saxon classical tradition. Holsti criticizes them for their intellectual parochialism: the authors tend to confine themselves to their own national literature and to be more or less unaware of or uninterested in other approaches to the subject. This is, Holsti argues, especially true of Britain, the United States and Japan. Scholars in these countries are preoccupied with the classical tradition and its modern emphasis on the superpowers.

Although Holsti says much that is interesting and perceptive about these three theoretical approaches the book reads more like a critical review than a substantive analysis of the problem of theoretical explanation of inter-state politics. The distinction between description and explanation, for example, is blurred. He does not make clear what conditions have to be satisfied for theories that employ concepts such as structure and process, as opposed to theories using concepts such as justice and order, in order to be explanatory. There is a difference in kind between dependency theory and its deterministic neo-Marxist basis and the voluntarism of global society theory with its moralistic references and ethical concern.

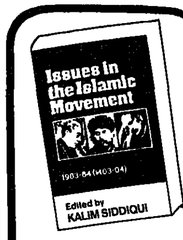
Holsti's method is also open to criticism. The use of bibliographies as a means of determining orthodoxy is a dubious procedure. References of this kind are employed by authors in various ways; as illustrations of, or support for, arguments; more extended examples of the point in question; as authority or warrant; or as awful examples of a genre to be avoided; and so on. They cannot be taken as representations of an author's view of his field, or as recommendations, without further inquiry into his intentions. Many of these selected works, and here I must admit an interest since one of my own was included in Holsti's analysis, are concerned not with the exposition of a particular theoretical approach but with the examination of different forms of theorizing and their relation to the explanation of inter-state relations. As such they are not textbooks in the sense of being a summary of received and orthodox knowledge useful for pedagogic purposes. Holsti's approach conceals or ignores genuine differences in teaching methods between different educational systems in the countries included in the analysis. The teaching of international relations and politics in Britain for example, is not tied in the same way as in North America to set texts and highly structured course work, but is more eclectic and related to other fields of study. The assumption of common pedagogic purpose and its associated orthodoxy is *therefore not warranted*. Many of the works he cites are commentaries on and not subscriptions to, the various extant theoretical offerings.

Finally, the economics of academic publishing merits more consideration than a passing reference as an influence on the type of work the author considers as a textbook. No writer or publisher on international politics could ignore the potential of the American market and this entails some attention to commercial as well as intellectual considerations. If a British writer wishes to succeed in this market he has to address himself to a different academic context whatever his own predelictions. This is probably not true of France or perhaps of India and Japan. There are other factors that influence the range and form of general books on international theory, most notably fashion and patronage. These are hinted at but not developed.

In short, Holsti's analysis although fascinating to the academic voyeur, tends to be too simplistic in its assumptions and its conclusions are, as he readily admits, somewhat tentative. It is fair to say that he acknowledges the problems and makes no immodest claims. For those who are concerned for the state of the discipline it can be considered a useful pioneering exercise.

Charles Reynolds

Charles Reynolds is senior lecturer in politics at the University of Durham.



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Political channels

Representatives of the People? Parliamentarians and constituents in western democracies
edited by Vernon Bogdanor
Gower, £20.00
ISBN 0 566 00878 5

Representatives of the People examines the relations between parliamentarians and constituents in a number of democracies, in particular assessing how the relations are mediated by the electoral system. It constitutes another contribution to informed debate on electoral reform in Britain. The study reminds us of the exceptionalism of Anglo-American states. The shift at the turn of the century to proportional representation (PR) in many west European states was accompanied by a change from single member constituencies to multi-member ones. Anglo-American states were notable exceptions to both trends.

The book presents case studies of the relations in single member constituencies (Britain, USA, Australia and West Germany), national list (Netherlands), multi-member seats (most West European states) and essays on conceptual problems. It is a useful blend of empirical and theoretical material. The studies present information about contacts between politicians and voters, representatives' behaviour, and relations to party systems which is not readily available for some countries. Burke, not surprisingly, is the most cited author, usually to note his irrelevance (Hugh Berrington notes that he is usually invoked today by the self-interested).

Some of the studies confirm much of what we know. US Congressmen are often errand boys, and individual and constituency responsiveness results in collective irresponsibility in Washington DC. In France, John Frears emphasizes the importance of localism, regardless of the electoral system in use. Ivor Crewe's survey evidence shows that whatever merits single member seats may have, the promotion of close relations between MPs and constituents is not one of them. Knowledge of an MP's view on policy issues is sparse, and over half the British electorate has read or heard nothing about the MP for the previous years. In Scandinavian countries the importance of local government and other organizations detract from the importance of the party/parliamentary channels. The French two-ballot system, the US primary, and some multi-member arrangements enable voters to indicate their preference between *candidates*. Indeed, Vernon Bogdanor, in his introduction, observes that the important distinction between democracies, regardless of electoral or party system, or form of government, is between systems which permit an effective choice between candidates of the same party. The book's recommendation is that a multi-member system would encourage parties to present and voters to elect more socially representative candidates than we have at present.

But there are problems with the book's subject. Berrington wonders in what sense it is meaningful to talk of the opinion of a large and heterogeneous constituency. In Britain, the "voice" of the constituency is often that of the activists of the incumbent local party. Concerning the absence of a coherent and unambiguous concept of representation Sam Finer concludes that we are in a muddle, though one that works. The theory has changed over the years from representing localities and constituences to representing a national (party) mandate. At the same time, the elected politicians have emerged as champions of local grievances and as important channels of access to authorities. Michael Steed's piece on the constituency is a veritable *tour de force*, displaying a formidable knowledge of varied constituency arrangements across Western Europe over the past 200 years. All the studies do address the editor's specific theme and the comparative forms are to be welcomed. Yet, as a contribution to the literature on representation, I looked – in vain – for more discussion of the consequences of the constituency for the other roles of elected politicians, treatment of internal party structures, and referendums, and an evaluation of other channels of feedback between citizen and government.

The volume presents no particular conclusion about the state of representation today, apart from recommending multi-member constituencies for Britain. It demonstrates that electoral systems are often the product of elite calculations and manoeuvres for party advantage. Britain emerges, as so often, as the odd man out. Crewe dismisses as myth claims that parliamentary constituencies are natural communities, or that an MP depends on constituents rather than the local party for re-election. Berrington shows that Militant-type infiltration of local parties and threats of deselection to influence the votes of MPs, were frequently employed by pressure groups in the 19th century. A continuous theme of the essays is how the countries have accommodated the 19th and 20th-century demands for equality of representation with older principles of community representation. This has left us, as Bogdanor notes in his conclusion, with a conflict between representation of territory and *representation* of opinion, between notions of geographical and of party representation. And this is surely the dilemma of representative government today.

Dennis Kavanagh

Dennis Kavanagh is professor of politics at the University of Nottingham.

BOOKS
POLITICS

Change in procedure

The Labour benches of the House of Lords, 1984.

Parliament in the 1980s
edited by Philip Norton
Blackwell, £19.50 and £6.95
ISBN 0 631 14056 5 and 14057 3
The New Select Committees: a study of the 1979 reforms
edited by Gavin Drewry
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £25.00
ISBN 0 19 822785 X

Around the turn of the century the authors of works on the British constitution were not very sanguine about Parliament. Nor were many of those who wrote in the 1930s and 1940s. Some wrote about the decline of Parliament. Christopher Hollis asked "Can Parliament Survive?" Slightly more optimism was to be found in Sir Ivor Jennings's works on Parliament as in the writings of Harold Laski. Neither, however, was able to produce many cogent examples of Parliament's taking action to deflect or defeat major government policies (though Laski mentioned that once in 1923 the House of Commons had censured the Home Secretary for ordering the deportation of a Mr Art O'Brien).

In the 1960s Professor Bernard Crick (whom God preserve) together with Richard Crossman and a number of academics and officers of the two Houses who formed the Study of Parliament Group took up the cause of improving the machinery of parliamentary scrutiny arguing that the modern role of Parliament lay in the examination and improvement of the Government's legislative and administrative output rather than in the exercise of any independent policy initiative. Over the years this Study of Parliament Group has sponsored a number of studies of parliamentary machinery and advocated a number of improvements in the procedure of both Houses delicately insisting, for the benefit of its official members, that procedural reform is a species of charitable activity that carries no party political implications.

The most important procedural innovation in recent years has undoubtedly been the new range of House of Commons select committees that took its present form in 1979. Gavin Drewry and 17 members of the Study of Parliament Group have now published a major assessment of the first four years of their work. Philip Norton, another member of the group, has also presided over a more general survey of changes in the work of both the House of Commons and the Lords in the 1980s. Anyone who wants an up to date account of the present working of Parliament could do no better than to take up Drewry's study after consulting Norton's survey.

Parliament in the 1980s classifies recent changes under three heads: behavioural, structural and representational, which translates straightforwardly into changes in procedure and organization, changes in party discipline and changes in the constituency role of members.

A major loosening of party solidity in the House of Commons is seen as having developed since 1970, since which year Norton notes more than 500 defeats have been inflicted on governments in the House of Commons. How is this to be accounted for? The most interesting but perhaps least convincing explanation suggested is the leadership style and personal stubborness of Edward Heath as Conservative leader. His inflexibility in resisting amendments and his personal style, it is suggested, were resented by backbenchers, who reacted against him by bucking the party line. Perhaps more convincing is the impact of many issues in the 1970s that cut across some traditional party ideology and the dispelling of the constitutional myth that major defeats in the House entailed the Government's resignation or a dissolution of Parliament. The mere fact of party rebellion of course fuels repeated outbreaks when the whips are seen to be incapable of imposing discipline on large numbers of dissidents. Several of the most significant pieces of self-assertion by the House in recent times have in fact been in relation to its own procedures. Left to themselves neither front bench would have set up the new committee structure.

The upper House has also thrown its weight about a good deal – and *paradoxically more so since 1979 than before* – on subjects including education, local government, housing, trade union legislation and police powers. Much useful information is here given about voting patterns in the Lords (though methodologists may wish to ponder the observation that "the outcome of any division depends upon two basic factors, namely the number of members voting and the way in which they cast their votes"). Explanations for the House's higher profile invoke the new professionalism introduced by the life peerage legislation, the growth in the number of cross bench peers and a belief among some peers that they are more representative of political feeling in the country than the House of Commons. None of these features, however, has sprung into existence in the past five years. Could it be that just as Edward Heath allegedly stiffened resistance by his unyielding posture, the present Prime Minister has rubbed their lordships' ermine the wrong way?

In the matter of MP-constituent relationships Norton's contributors' major point is that the constituency casework or welfare officer's aspect of the MP's role has dramatically increased in importance in the past decade. It also emerges that MPs think highly of personal correspondence with ministers and little of the Parliamentary Commissioner as an effective instrument for remedying grievances. Perhaps this last point should be discounted, first because the evidence on which it is based is somewhat out of date and secondly because the views of Members of Parliament on the Parliamentary Commissioner or on anything touching on their own functions or reputation are, not to put too fine a point on it, worthless.

In summing up the structural reforms of the past decade it is noted that the impact of the new select committees will depend upon their ability to spot emerging issues and to become involved in the making of policy before it matures. To what extent the committees have been able to do that can be judged from the admirably detailed work of Drewry and his colleagues in *The New Select Committees*. Each of the 14 select committees set up to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the principal government departments and associated public bodies has been monitored and its output analysed. It is judged that they have had some impact on policy making, on administration and in the world outside Whitehall. In addition they have offered both ministers and backbenchers a new kind of forum. Two uncertainties remain though and they are not unconnected. The authority of the committees to secure information on behalf of the Commons is potentially at odds with the asserted authority of ministers to refuse it in the exercise of their own judgement and executive privilege. Secondly the attempt to involve members of Parliament in the making of executive policy involves a very large claim. *It ought perhaps to* succeed but it amounts to changing the modern theory of the constitution – and constitutional changes these days are not easy to arrange.

Geoffrey Marshall

Dr Marshall is a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

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BOOKS
POLITICS

Beyond the hype

The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher, revised edition
by Robert Blake
Methuen, £19.95
ISBN 0 413 58140 3

Time lends enchantment to the course of British politics. Distance works wonders too. As I go through my files I keep finding collections of old newspaper cuttings. They are full of "leaks", "crises" and "deep divisions" – yet curiously these were all miraculously resolved and none have left a ripple on the course of political events. Again – I returned a short while ago from a lengthy stay in a distant dependency where the only way to keep in touch was by the BBC World Service and an occasional newspaper article. But on returning, I realized that the sensation of the press and television is nearly always factitious even if not fictitious. This is quite understandable: the media have to titillate and entertain, not simply instruct. But the result is more often than not as though Tadpole and Taper had been endowed with the voice of Stentor (as in a sense they have) and that what was said about the 19th-century diarist, Greville, is equally true today:

> For fifty years he listened at the door
> And heard some secrets – but invented more.

We are the diurnal victims of a gigantic "hype".

I say all this because it is so emphatically not the way Lord Blake proceeds. The "noise" has all been filtered out. This is a great merit. I like all merits it has its corresponding defects. You would not sense, from this book, the intensity of the rioting, arson and civil disobedience provoked by Tory resistance to the Great Reform Bills of 1830–1832; or the emotions raised by Lloyd George's "People's Budget" of 1909; or the way extremist elements of the party connived with armed resistance in Ulster in 1914 and brought this country to the brink of civil war; or the national trauma over the abandonment of the Gold Standard in 1931. All these matters come into the narrative of course because all of them shaped events; but they do not resound. Rather, they echo: like Tennyson's "horns of elfland, faintly blowing". They evoke "old unhappy far-off things, And battles long ago". But if this is a defect it is far preferable to media "virtue". In one way Lord Blake has contrived a history of his party as emotion recollected in tranquillity. In another way he serves to remind us that, in the history of a self-perpetuating corporation over the last one hundred and fifty years, the dogs bark but the caravan marches on; and his eyes are set firmly on the caravan. How well he tells his story.

This is the second and enlarged edition of the original 1970 work. Since he has added three chapters taking the story from 1955 to 1983, most critical attention has seized upon these – notably on what he has to say about the Prime Minister. For those unacquainted with the original edition, that is a pity, for it is a *tour de force*. It is compulsively readable; it is also a classic of the historian's craft. The connoisseur of 19th-century history will appreciate its elegant and unobtrusive revisionism: the author sees no continuity with 18th-century Toryism, for instance, and sets the beginning of

Norman Tebbit at this year's Tory Party Conference.

modern Conservatism after the fall of Peel and not with the Tamworth Manifesto. The general public will equally admire the weaving together into one continuous narrative such diverse strands as the critical events, brilliant vignettes of the leading personalities, the development of the party organization and the interpretation of the general election results. All this is effortlessly contrived and lucidly expressed.

The style is no less fluent in the three additional chapters but here, of course, as the author – *qua* professional historian – is bound to admit, the judgements are so many inspired guesses. Most attention focuses, naturally enough, on what he makes of "Thatcherism". I concur with him about its originality: as he says it is "Reaction" in the historical sense (reaction against the ideas of the French Revolution), that it is "seeking a return to a former system". I would put the acid test this way. Suppose we had to judge whether any previous government since 1951, Conservative or Labour, had altered the agenda of politics for its successor? This could not be said for the agenda that Churchill-Eden handed to Macmillan-Home, or those two to Edward Heath. And Heath, after 1962, turned back from his own original goal. But after two Thatcher Governments many important things that have been taken for granted by both Labour and Conservative Governments will never be the same again. Trade unions will never return to their almost sovereign immunity from statute law, the denationalized industries will not return to the Herbert Morrison type of public corporation, and indeed are most unlikely to return to public ownership at all; municipal housing estates will cease to be the (highly idiosyncratic) British response to housing need. These were anachronisms and their disappearance has already become part of the consensus.

This is precisely what bodes danger for "Thatcherism". Sometimes nothing fails like success. The Thatcher Government would not be the first British Government to find that its reforming zeal had relieved the Opposition of a whole flock of albatrosses which they could never have got off their necks by themselves. Not only this. Lord Blake's book contains numerous highly quotable *obiter*. Some might well seem to fit the circumstances of today. Of one statesman he remarks, for instance, that "He had manners and phrases which were unnoticed when he was in the ascendancy but which gave a handle to mockery when things went wrong". Television has vastly magnified the capacity of statesmen to end up as caricatures of themselves. And, once more Lord Blake: "He was not the first nor the last PM to neglect the management of the House for the lure of orbiting the globe as a world statesman".

S. E. Finer

S. E. Finer, formerly Gladstone Professor of Politics at the University of Oxford is working on a general history of governments.

Equal autonomy

The State: authority and autonomy
by Bill Jordan
Blackwell, £19.50
ISBN 0 631 14273 8

At the heart of Bill Jordan's stimulating and challenging book is the tension between individual freedom and authority structures in both capitalist and centrally planned (he is careful not to call them socialist) societies. He adopts as a premise the view that "there is an implicit obligation on all forms of political authority to secure the conditions of equal autonomy for all persons subject to its authority". This "equal autonomy" principle is the standard against which political theories and political practices are judged, and perhaps unsurprisingly none measures up to it.

In a lengthy first section of the book, Jordan examines how this issue has been addressed by classical liberal theorists, principally Hobbes, Locke, Adam Smith, Bentham and J. S. Mill, with in addition short sections on Keynes and Beveridge. These theorists approached the question of individual autonomy from the perspective of market society, in which the state assumed a protective role vis-à-vis the market, in effect consolidating the inequalities in citizenship which arise from differential capacities in the process of market exchange.

Turning to normative conceptions of the state in European political theory, Jordan discusses Marx, Lenin, Rousseau, Hegel, Gramsci and, interestingly, Bismarck, but unfortunately there is no space given here or in the previous chapters to a discussion of Weber. Jordan isolates the way in which their theories give an important role to the state in constructing the meaning of individual autonomy. Brief chapters on how social institutions such as the family can infringe individual autonomy, and the international role of the state conclude the first section of the book, which could stand alone as a useful and concise essay on state theory.

The second section is devoted to the extensive state of modern times, and comprises a broad review of the connections between political authority and economic processes in advanced capitalist and centrally planned societies. Neither has solved either the political problem of reconciling authority with autonomy, or the economic problem of providing full employment and adequate levels of consumption for all. The welfare states in the capitalist democracies have faltered in recession and polarized political strategies have emerged. The centrally planned economies have failed to meet the social and economic needs of their citizens, and have met demands for increased individual autonomy with repression.

The shortcomings of political theory and its contemporary practice having been so exhaustively identified, one might have suspected that the ground was being cleared for a radical reappraisal. In a way it is, but with the disarming simplicity of a concrete policy proposal. Jordan suggests that the continuing riddle of authority and autonomy might be solved by the state in both liberal and socialist versions guaranteeing for each individual (not family) a weekly income sufficient for subsistence. Whether or not to work to supplement this would then be a free choice consistent with the "equal autonomy" principle.

There is no doubt that such a proposal although not novel is revolutionary, and it is an indication of the intellectual honesty of the book that Jordan, a committed socialist, accepts that such a proposal might find more friends on the right than the left, and involves abandoning the hope that advanced capitalist societies might be transformed into socialist ones. Jordan does not underestimate the difficulties of having such a scheme adopted, but he surely does exaggerate the benefits in claiming that "since every adult individual would receive the same amount of social dividend, as of right, there would be no distinction between property-owners and non-property-owners, between workers and non-workers, or between men and women". Later he claims that unemployment would be abolished "at a stroke" (an unfortunate choice of words in the British context), and the black economy would disappear, as would the threat to law and order from the underclass.

The major claim that a reconciliation between the state and individual autonomy would be effected by such a scheme rests on the belief that subsistence free of stigma would become the basis for the exercise of choice. If no one *has* to work, then to do so is a voluntary act. If *everyone* is eligible, then claimants are no longer a group apart. But if, as the preceding analysis in the book demonstrates, status inequality is generated in the differential rewards bestowed by different roles in the processes of production and exchange, it is difficult to see how the proposal made here would change that. Those for whom the guaranteed payment was merely a deduction from a very large tax bill would still be able to exercise more choice than those for whom the same payment was the means of subsistence. The argument that the reduction in choice is truly voluntary depends upon the economic system producing vastly more opportunities than now face the unemployed.

But Jordan is right in claiming major benefits for such a proposal, and the discussion of what those might be is greatly enriched by the more substantial part of the book. It is a most unusual and most welcome mixture of theory, analysis and prescription. The British social policy literature has suffered from an aversion to theory and a tendency to separate artificially issues of distribution from those of production. Fortunately there is no trace of that here, and the book should prove valuable as a text and provoke a good many arguments across the political spectrum.

Alan Cawson

Dr Cawson is lecturer in politics at the University of Sussex.

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BOOKS
POLITICS

Beyond liberalism

The Rise and Fall of Economic Justice, and other essays
by C. B. Macpherson
Oxford University Press, £12.50
ISBN 0 19 215360 9

Liberalism and its Critics
by Kirk F. Koerner
Croom Helm, £22.50
ISBN 0 7099 1551 9

Like those of any other political theorist, Professor C. B. Macpherson's writings have a distinct flavour. He writes about nothing except possessive individualism, moves with ease between the apparently separate worlds of political philosophy and political economy, and freely engages in such allegedly unrelated activities as describing, explaining, criticizing, speculating about the future of and prescribing an alternative to the prevailing social structure. For some of his critics, he is confused and guilty of a fistful of fallacies. In fact his world of thought is well ordered and derives its coherence and rationale from a distinct and ably argued conception of the nature and task of political theory.

Following Marx, Macpherson believes that political theory is inescapably historical in nature. It is connected to study political life; political life is profoundly shaped by the prevailing economic system; and the latter varies from one historical epoch to another. A political theorist cannot therefore aim to discover universal and necessary truths about man and society, for there are none. His sole concern is and should be to understand his epoch. For Macpherson contemporary western societies are distinguished by the dominance of possessive individualism, and hence in his view his task as a political theorist can be none other than to examine its nature and mechanism. It requires the resources of both political philosophy and political economy.

For Macpherson, further, a social and political structure is inherently dynamic and represents a particular manner of ordering specific human capacities and needs. In order to understand it one must analyse its direction of development and relate it to the human subject who lies at its heart. A political theorist must therefore articulate its inner tendencies and their likely consequences, evaluate it on the basis of the frustrated human capacities and needs, and explore an alternative to it.

Given Macpherson's views on the nature of political theory and the contemporary society, his latest book of 12 essays, eight of which have appeared before, springs no surprises. He reiterates some of his well-known views on possessive individualism and develops a few new ones. He is now less sure than before about the ability of the socialist and third world countries to offer a radically new alternative to western liberal democracies. The former are desperately anxious to catch up with the western standard of living, and the latter, having "given in to western values", seek their salvation in economic growth. The whole of mankind is thus converging towards a common system of values and way of life, and is being recreated by western capitalism in its own claustrophobic image.

One consequence of this is that the potentialities of the human subject everywhere suffer severe frustration. Man is seen primarily as a passive consumer rather than an active agent, and enjoys little scope for active participation in the conduct of his community's economic and political affairs. The basic rights he requires to develop his capacities and satisfy his genuinely human needs are everywhere under threat. The capitalist countries have generally respected the civil and political although not social and economic rights. However, they are under increasing pressure to jettison them in order to maintain a high rate of economic growth. The socialist world has never given much importance to them, and there is even less chance that it will do so now. The third world is so preoccupied with economic growth that it has little interest in establishing them.

An American soldier setting fire to a Vietnamese bamboo hut along the Bassac River, a picture from *The Illustrated History of the Vietnam War* by Brian Beckett (Blandford, £19.95).

Macpherson concentrates his attention on the liberal capitalist societies of the West. He notes that the state here is subject to two different types of pressure. Since it is democratic in its political constitution, it must respond to the demands and aspirations of its citizens. Since, however, it functions within the capitalist framework, it must also respond to the need for capital accumulation. Although the two are in harmony up to a point, they also diverge. Both require an economically interventionist state. The contemporary state manages the economy, provides the necessary technical infrastructure, undertakes or encourages relevant technological research, shapes educational institutions, provides a system of welfare services, and so on. The logic of capitalism, however, requires reduction in welfare services, which the logic of democracy rules out. The logic of capitalism, further, requires a highly developed technology, a rigidly disciplined society, unregulated interference with the environment, and so on, all of which the citizens, especially the middle and professional classes deeply resent. The liberal democratic state thus faces a legitimation crisis, is caught between contradictory pressures, and unable to satisfy its citizens' moral aspirations.

Macpherson is not entirely clear how the crisis of the capitalist state and society can be resolved. Unlike Marx he does not have much faith in the proletariat as a revolutionary agent, and unlike Marcuse he does not think much of the radical intellectuals either. He pins his hopes on the electorate or public opinion, whatever that may mean, and argues that citizens should mount pressure for a full and adequate recognition of their basic civil, political, social, economic and other rights. In his view it would be a great help if these rights were subsumed under or conceptualized as property rights, so that the prestige and sanctity currently conferred upon the latter could be transferred to them as well. It is a sad paradox that a powerful critic of possessive individualism should see no other way of transcending it than treating civil liberties, political participation, and the quality of life as private possessions to which a human being has for him an inalienable proprietary right.

Mr Koerner's book is addressed to the same issues as Macpherson's and offers substantially similar answers, although the latter's socialism is here called "modern" liberalism. Koerner gives faithful and detailed summaries of the criticisms of liberalism made by Macpherson, Marcuse, Strauss and Oakeshott, and concludes that liberalism really stands for liberty, fairness, reduction of economic inequality, a guaranteed social minimum, extensive participation in industrial and political life, universal brotherhood, an equitable system of world trade, and so on.

Although useful and well-meaning, Koerner's book suffers from a fundamental defect. He is never clear about the essential features of liberalism as a modern historical doctrine. As a result his discussion of its four critics lacks a focus. He imagines them to be criticizing the same thing, which in fact they are not. Oakeshott's attack on rationalism is not an attack on liberalism, and the liberalism he does criticize is quite different from that which Strauss and Marcuse attack. Koerner does not appreciate either that although they criticize some specific aspects of liberalism all four writers do so from within the liberal perspective. At a deeper level liberalism represents not merely a political and economic doctrine but a culture, a way of life that has struck such deep roots in the european life and thought during the past three hundred years that it has come to be regarded as a natural or the only civilized way of conducting human affairs.

A radical critique or even an historically accurate articulation of its identity can hardly be offered by writers unable to break its spell and appreciate its historicity and transience.

Bhikhu Parekh

Bhikhu Parekh is professor of political theory at the University of Hull.

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POLITICS

Objects of suspicion

NATO, the Warsaw Pact and Africa
by Christopher Coker
Macmillan, £25.00
ISBN 0 333 37060 0

Nato has suffered since its foundation from the problem that an alliance whose security concerns are necessarily global is restricted to a "North Atlantic area" whose southern boundary, formally the Tropic of Cancer, is in practice the southern shore of the Mediterranean. It could scarcely be otherwise: Nato states share a reasonably common perception of the Soviet threat in Europe, but outside that area their interests are divergent and sometimes opposed, and the role of a military alliance is itself open to question in a continent occupied by independent states highly jealous of their newly won sovereignty.

This excellent study, originally derived from a Nato fellowship, is basically concerned with Nato's role in Africa, and its need to react first to African nationalism and then to Warsaw Pact intervention. Though the Nato area was restricted specifically in order to prevent the alliance being invoked in defence of European colonialism, Nato has consistently been hampered by its inability to give wholehearted support to nationalist aspirations, especially in southern Africa. In Angola and Mozambique, the offending colonial regime was itself an alliance member, while South Africa benefited both from its links with the United Kingdom, and from alliance anxiety about the security of the oil route round the Cape. Coker is anxious – at times perhaps overanxious – to discount accusations of Nato "collusion" with the Republic or the Portugese, but shows how the ambiguities of western policy in the region make the Nato powers the objects of far greater African suspicion than Soviet bloc states which can afford unambivalent support to the liberation movements. However, he sees no threat to Nato in the emergence of a black-ruled South Africa, and indeed argues that the South African regime and the USSR share a common interest in destabilization, in contrast to Nato's interest in a regional stability which would permit the orderly exploitation of minerals and reduce the need for external military involvement.

Military intervention has tended to favour the Warsaw Pact, not just because of western ambivalence, but because of its vastly greater capacity to supply weapons. By 1980, the USSR accounted for 75 per cent of Africa's arms imports, without counting those provided by other pact suppliers such as Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. While Coker covers the familiar stories of Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola and the Horn, and the corresponding US-French involvement in Zaire, he concentrates much more interestingly on the Warsaw Pact's shortage of accessible minerals, and its increasing search for supplies outside the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. He thus discounts the Cuban role which has excited so much attention, and emphasizes the importance of eastern European states, of which the GDR has been by far the most active. The sections on eastern European involvement in mineral prospecting and production, and their fear of the consequences for their own economies of exclusion from the area, are the best and most original in the book, and add up to what Coker aptly calls their "looking glass image" of western interests in southern Africa. The western concern for the security of the Cape route, for example, is mirrored by the rapid expansion of the Soviet and East European merchant navies, while the Suez Canal is quite as important to the Soviet bloc as to the West in shortening sailing times to the Indian Ocean.

This analysis, couched in terms of Nato and Warsaw Pact interests, inevitably tends to overlook the implications of their involvement for Africans. The inability of African states to defend themselves makes a nonsense of the Organisation of African Unity's principle of "African solutions to Africa problems", at least once the continent has been opened to East-West rivalry by the emergence of Marxist and pro-Soviet African regimes. Problems of domestic security – often exacerbated, as in Angola, Zaire and the Horn, by regional conflicts linked to great power alliances – can only be resolved by an increased level of external intervention. The OAU's own attempts at peacekeeping have been largely ineffectual. Paradoxically enough, the best hope for African security may rest in a common Nato and Warsaw Pact interest in maintaining the conditions necessary for the exploitation of the continent's resources.

Christopher Clapham

Christopher Clapham is senior lecturer in politics at the University of Lancaster, and is currently working at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

A tale of two presidents

The Privileged Partnership: Franco-German relations in the European Community 1969-1984
by Haig Simonian
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 19 8219598

Helmut Schmidt

It can be argued that the key factor in the development of European integration has been the relationship between France and the Federal Republic of Germany and it is this, rather than community institutions or external forces, that has shaped the community. Bilateral relations have been relatively neglected in the literature on European integration. The major exception, F. R. Willis's *France, Germany and the New Europe* (1968) provided a standard account of the period up to and including De Gaulle. Haig Simonian's intention is to analyse the relationship in the period since then.

Like Willis, Simonian takes a basically chronological approach. An account of the years 1969–84 is preceded by an analysis of the factors that shape each state's policy but over three quarters of the book is taken up with charting the fortunes of the relationship since 1969. Simonian accords some weight to institutions, in particular the widespread network of interministerial cooperation and consultation which ensure that the relationship is a primary factor in the calculations of both governments, even when they do not agree on policy. His major interest, however, is the actors involved. Simonian describes convincingly the tensions of the Brandt/Pompidou era. These tensions were exacerbated by the marked contrast in personality and style of the two main figures but arose at a deeper level from Brandt's concentration on Ostpolitik which involved both a reduced priority for Westpolitik and aroused suspicion in France.

The book is at its most interesting in in its treatment of the Giscard/Schmidt era. The short period when France appeared to be giving major weight to the Anglo-French as well as the Franco-German relationship came to an abrupt end with Edward Heath's loss of power in 1974. The close cooperation of the Schmidt/Giscard years rested on a number of factors, including the cumulative effect of the institutionalized relationship established by the Franco-German Treaty, and the personal rapport based on shared interests and language (English!) of Giscard and Helmut Schmidt. The converging approaches on policy also helped. Under Giscard, French policy moved more conciusively away from Gaullist tenets than under Pompidou. At the same time Schmidt was less equivocal about his distaste for supranational institutions than Brandt.

Both leaders shared an essentially interdependent vision. Schmidt, disappointed by the quality of American leadership and the performace of the British in the community, naturally looked to the French as allies. Both agreed on the necessity of creating an economic zone of stability in Europe, and this led to the setting up of the European Monetary System. Giscard, an economic "liberal, attempted, together with Raymond Barre, to move the French economy from reliance on planning towards more reliance on competition, a move towards "the German model" which was only a limited success.

The French-German relationship continues, in Simonian's view, to be the crucial axis. There are major areas of agreement which include security policy and commitment to the Common Agricultural Policy. Tensions existed in the economic field in the early years of the Mitterrand government but the abandonment of its ambitious reflationary policy has reduced these tensions. Nevertheless, it is in the economic sphere that latent conflicts of interest and perception persist. France is much less happy with liberalized trade than the Federal Republic. It is very difficult for France to support a policy of relatively open community markets to the rest of the world as well as liberalized trade inside the market. Although France is the second largest economy in the Economic Community, it has a marked negative balance with the Federal Republic. These difficulties notwithstanding, so long as the Federal Republic is committed to a European policy, it will have to pursue it with, rather than against, France. Italian weakness and British disinterest ensure that there is no alternative.

Haig Simonian has succeeded brilliantly in his aim of providing a well-informed and objective analysis of the recent development of the Franco-German relationship. He has not simply brought Willis up to date – he has written a better book. Willis's book was exceptionally useful but was written from a clearly pro-European standpoint, which occasionally interfered with the analysis: Simonian's own preferences obtrude less visibly. His account will be read with appreciation in Paris and Bonn. Let us hope that it will also be read by those responsible for formulating British policy towards the community.

W. E. Paterson

Dr Paterson is reader in German politics at the University of Warwick.

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Closing date: 13 December 1985.

Chair in Mining Engineering (Department of Mining Engineering)

This is a newly established Chair carrying with it the Headship of the Department of Mining Engineering at present being established within the School of Engineering. Applicants should have appropriate qualifications in Mining Engineering. They should be persons of standing in the mining profession, with a significant record of research, with experience in teaching and administration at the tertiary level and preferably with experience within the mining industry. Preference will be given to a person with special interests and background in coal mining, but exceptionally well qualified applicants in a related area of mining will also be considered.

Closing date: 5 December 1985.

Chair of Fluid Mechanics (Department of Civil Engineering)

Applicants should have advanced qualifications, a strong research record and professional experience, as well as being experienced in University teaching, in the field of fluid mechanics as related to Civil Engineering. They should also demonstrate evidence of good administrative capacity in an academic or professional environment. Applicants should also be prepared, either immediately upon taking up the position, or at a later date, appointment as Head of the Department.

Closing date: 9 December 1985.

Lectureship in Chemical and Materials Engineering

As a result of the Department expanding its teaching activities in Metallurgical and Materials Engineering into a separate degree, a new staff member is required to teach within this overall area. Applicants should have a Higher degree in Material Science and Engineering or a related established interest in materials research. A research interest that complements existing research within the Department i.e. fracture mechanics, failure analysis, solidification, welding, corrosion, and extractive metallurgy, would be welcomed.

Closing date: 27 November 1985.

Commencing salary will be established, having regard to the qualifications of the candidate concerned, within the following ranges: Professor NZ$62,000 – $77,600; Lecturer NZ$25,000 – $33,000 per annum.

Conditions of Appointment and Method of Application are available from the Assistant Registrar (Academic Appointments), University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand, or from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications in accordance with the Method of Application should be forwarded as soon as possible but not later than the closing dates stated.

(71160)

University of London

CHAIR OF COMPUTING SCIENCE TENABLE AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Senate invite applications for a Chair of Computing Science tenable in the Department of Computing at Imperial College.

Candidates should have demonstrated an interest in logic as it applies to computing science. They should have significant research achievements and an interest in the teaching of these aspects of computing to advanced under-graduates and in postgraduate courses on Computing Science and Advanced Information Technology.

Applications (10 copies) must be received not later than 29 November 1985 by the Academic Registrar (THES), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. (71183)

Lincoln College
(University College of Agriculture)
New Zealand

HEAD OF SECTION PARKS AND RECREATION STUDIES

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Head of the Parks and Recreation Section of the Department of Horticulture, Landscape and Parks.

The Head of the Parks and Recreation Section is the administrative and academic leader of the section and as such he/she will be responsible to the Principal for the co-ordination of the teaching and research activities of the teaching staff and co-jointly with the Head of the Department of Horticulture, Landscape and Parks for the administration of the section.

Applicants should hold an appropriate postgraduate degree in disciplines relevant to the study of recreation and leisure theory and management. Such disciplines might include recreational sociology, social psychology, recreational economics, geography or ecology. Applicants should have a proven record in teaching, curriculum development and research. An understanding of, and empathy with, the workings of National, Regional, Forest Park Systems, Local Authority Parks, Community Recreation programmes, and Tourism would be desirable.

Commencing salary will be determined, depending on experience and qualifications, within the Senior Lecturer range of NZ$37,000 – NZ$47,000 per annum. In the case of an outstanding candidature merit an appointment may be made within the Reader range which is NZ$53,000 – NZ$58,000 per annum.

Travel and removal expenses reimbursed up to specified limits. Government Superannuation is available.

Further information and Conditions of Appointment may be obtained from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar, Lincoln College, Canterbury, New Zealand, with whom applications close on 27 November 1985. (50469) H1

University of Birmingham

Department of English Language and Literature

LECTURESHIP IN APPLIED ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

Applications are invited for a temporary Lectureship in Applied English Linguistics from January 1986 extending until September 1988. The Lecturer would be required to contribute to the undergraduate teaching in Applied English Language, to the teacher education courses in Applied Linguistics for TEFL, and to the English for Overseas Students Unit. Applicants should be able to teach and supervise at least in Modern English Language and Applied Linguistics. Literary, Psycholinguistics and/or Testing is an advantages.

Salary on the scale £7,520 - £14,925 (under review).

Applications (six copies), naming three referees by 30 November 1985 to Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 365, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Further particulars from Joan Hill or Liz Evans (021-475 1301, Ext. 3646/2053).

An Equal Opportunities Employer. (50470) H1

University of Stirling

Department of Economics

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

The Department seeks to appoint a Lecturer. The contract will be for 5 years. Applicants with interests in any area of Economics will be considered but preference will be given to applicants with interests in public policy. The successful candidate will be expected to take up appointment on 1 January 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Further particulars for he post are available from the University Secretary, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA. Tel: 0786 73171, Ext. 2521, to whom completed applications, together with the names of three referees should be sent by 15 November, 1985, (50467) H1

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics

LECTURESHIP IN COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS/ AERODYNAMICS

Applicants are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics. Candidates should have a degree in a relevant discipline and possess experience in the field of computational fluid dynamics/aerodynamics. The successful applicant would be expected to contribute to undergraduate teaching and postgraduate research in these subjects and to possess ability in the application of modern computational techniques to aerodynamic research. Recent industrial experience, together with an interest in aeronautical design, would be both relevant and highly desirable. Excellent computational facilities are available in the University.

Salary scale: £7,520 x £470 to £14,925 per annum (+ 4% interim award). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from D.A.S. Copland, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) together with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent quoting reference number 2217. (71165)

University of Aberdeen

Department of Engineering

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the above post which is associated with the Mechanical Group of the Department and is in the subject of Dynamics and Control. Candidates should possess a good first degree in a branch of engineering or related discipline and should have had some industrial experience. A postgraduate qualification is required and a record of research achievement would be an advantage.

The appointment is from 1 January 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary on Lecturer Scale, £7,520 - £14,925 per annum, with appropriate placing (scale under review).

Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen AB9 1FX, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by November 1985. (Ref No WD/019). (50452) H1

The Queen's University of Belfast

CHAIR OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The Senate of the Queen's University of Belfast invites applications for appointment to a newly created Chair of Biological Sciences in a School of Biological Sciences established from 1 October 1985. The School embraces the departments of Zoology, Genetics, and Botany (including at present a sub-Department of Microbiology). Candidates in any branch of biological science will be considered but the professor appointed will become Foundation Chairman of the School.

Salary within the Professorial range, with contributory pension rights under USS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Closing date: 31 December 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/THES). (50457) H1

University of Bradford

LECTURESHIP IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING/COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN

The person appointed would be required to lecture at Honours Degree level contributing to course modules on Computer Aided Engineering, Computer Aided Manufacture, or Modelling. As a major user of Mechanical Engineering's Apollo/Domain distributed computer workstations. He/she would assume responsibilities for co-ordination and development of software-based studies, liaising with the Computer Centre and with other users on the network. Duties include the general operation, regulation and housekeeping procedures in the system, advising users on programme development and software generation. With interests in industrial applications of Computer Aided Design, he would be expected to contribute to project studies at post and undergraduate level. A proven research record and an appropriate combination of academic, industrial, or software hours experience are essential. Salary on scale £7,520 – £14,925 p.a. Further particulars and application forms from the Deputy Secretary, Ref: ME/C&D/TH, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP. Closing date 30 November, 1985 (71185)

University College of North Wales
Coleg Prifysgol Gogledd Cymru, Bangor

LECTURESHIP IN WOOD SCIENCE

(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in wood science in the department of forestry and wood science.

This new post is intended to extend the department's efforts in gaining a quantitative understanding of the behaviour of wood and wood products in the end use and processing. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and to undertake the supervision of postgraduate research within the discipline.

Candidates should have a PhD in either wood science, polymer science, materials science, chemistry, physics, structural engineering or a related discipline with a strong interest in applying this discipline quantitatively to the study of wood as a technological material. Candidates with a good first degree in one of the above subjects expecting to complete a PhD studies shortly will also be considered.

Starting salary in the range £7,821–£9,277 on the universities lecturer scale (under review from 1st April 1985).

Applications (6 copies) giving full details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of 3 referees should be sent by Friday 15th November 1985 to: Mrs M. E. Macdonald, Assistant Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG from whom further particulars may be obtained. Previous applicants need not re-apply as their applications will automatically be considered. H1

Cambridge Institute of Education

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (TVEI)

Applications are invited for the position of Research Assistant to work on TVEI-related research projects based at the Institute. The person appointed should be familiar with the objectives and methods of TVEI and have a background in educational research and evaluation. The position is for a fixed 2-year term beginning on 1 January 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary will be in the range of £7,055-7,980 (under review).

Application forms and further particulars from the Secretary, Cambridge Institute of Education, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2BX. (50447) H1

Belfast
The Queen's University

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Department of Pure and Applied Physics

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable until the 30 September 1986, to carry out research in microwave ferrite spectroscopy. The research will make extensive use of a local VAX 11/750, a University JCL dual 2988 and a CRAY-1S at the University of London Computer Centre. Applicants must have a physics Honours Degree in physics or ably a Ph.D. in physics or Applied Mathematics and research experience in the development and use of large scientific computer packages.

Commencing salary in the range: £7,821 – £9,378 per annum. Initial placing dependent on age, experience and qualifications.

Applicants, quoting ref. 85/251, should submit a curriculum vitae enclosing the names and addresses of two referees to the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN (50441) H1

Schiller International University
London

BUSINESS STUDIES COMPUTER STUDIES

Lecturers required to teach on the undergraduate programme and undertake some administration. In Business Studies a full-time post is available. In Computer Studies a part-time post (£8,000 p.a.). For the Business Studies post U.S. experience is preferred and applicants for either post must possess at least a Masters degree.

Applications with names and addresses of two referees to Dr R.H. Taylor, Director, Schiller International University, 51-53 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UT from whom further details are available. (50448) H1

Universities continued

University of Keele

Department of Adult and Continuing Education

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for the three-year Temporary Lectureship in Computer Science tenable from 1st October 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. Ideally the person appointed should have some experience in teaching adults, preferably in university work, and will need imagination and initiative in the creation of opportunities for adult students. A good honours degree is expected and preferably a higher degree. The post is jointly funded as an innovative project by the University and the DES and carries special research responsibilities in one or more of a small number of industrial projects.

The initial salary will be at point 6 of the Lecturer's Scale, currently £9,860 (under review).

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG to whom they should be returned by 11th November 1985. (50459) H1

University of Hong Kong

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for Lectureships in the Department of Economics. Applicants should have appropriate qualifications (including relevant experience in teaching and research. Preference will be given to applicants with a special interest in one or more of the following fields: Monetary Theory; Applied Econometrics; Labour Economics.

Annual salary (superannuable) is on a 11-point scale: HK$160,980 - 269,100 (approx. £14,650 - 24,460 sterling equivalent as at October 9 1985). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 17% of gross income. Housing benefits at a rental of 7½% of salary. Children's education allowance, leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Closes: 30 November 1985. (50451) H1

Massey University
Palmerston North, New Zealand

CHAIR IN MAORI STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Chair in Maori Studies in the Department of Social Anthropology and Maori Studies. The appointee will be, for an agreed period, the Head of Department.

Salary NZ$37,900 - NZ$62,000 .

Further details of this position and conditions of appointment are available from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, to whom applications close with the Registrar of the University on 30 November 1985. (50433) H1

The University of Hull

TWO CHAIRS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for

1) THE RANK XEROX CHAIR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
II) A CHAIR IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Both Chairs are tenable from a date to be arranged in the Department of Computer Science in the School of Engineering & Technology. The filled Xerox Chair may be filled either on the University's normal terms of appointment, or by secondment from industry or commerce for a period of up to 5 years on terms and conditions to be negotiated. The Second Chair will be filled on the University's normal terms of appointment.

Further particulars of these appointments are available by telephoning Hull (0482) 465097/497807. Formal applications (11 copies), addressed to the Registrar, The University, Hull HU6 7RX, are required by 31 December 1985. (50434) H1

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
(University of London)

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

An interesting vacancy will arise in January in the registry of this postgraduate medical school which has an international student population. The Assistant Registrar is deputy to the Registrar and has responsibility for a wide range of duties, including student admissions and the day-to-day operation and future development of a computerised record system.

Applications are invited from graduates with relevant administrative experience, preferably in higher education.

Salary will be within the range for university administrative staff of £7,821 - £13,447 inclusive of London Weighting (under review) with membership of USS.

Please write with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Personnel Officer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT. Closing date: 8 November. (50444) H1

University of Bath

School of Management

LECTURER IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This new post has been created to further inter-disciplinary exchanges which are such a feature of the School and will involve the successful applicant in exploiting opportunities for collaboration around projects primarily in the area of information systems.

On the teaching side a contribution to undergraduate and postgraduate courses will be expected.

It would be helpful if candidates were familiar with the basic hardware of computing and with the design of packages for computer assisted learning, but this is not a requirement for the post.

Salary range £7,520 - £14,925.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath BA2 7AY, quoting reference 85/160.

Closing date for applications: 20th November 1985. (50446) H1

St. Hugh's College
Oxford

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN PHILOSOPHY

The College proposes to appoint a temporary Stipendiary Lecturer in Philosophy, who will have responsibility for U.E.E. philosophy teaching. The appointment will run from 1 January 1986 (if possible) to 30 September 1988 and is not renewable beyond that date.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Tutor, St. Hugh's College, Oxford OX2 6LE, to whom applications (10 copies), giving particulars of qualifications and experience and the names of three referees, should be sent to arrive by Tuesday, 12 November. (50460) H1

Lectures and Meetings

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The 1985 Creighton Lecture entitled: 'SOME LATE MEDIEVAL VIEWS ON NOBILITY' will be given by Mr M.H. Keen (Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford) at 5.30 pm on Monday 4 November 1985 at the University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. ADMISSION FREE - WITHOUT TICKET. (40558) H29

Miscellaneous

Journey Latin America

We operate specialist tours in Latin America and during June-September we have a need for

TOUR LEADERS

who have experience of South America and who speak the relevant language(s).

If you are interested please ring or write to Chris Parrott, 1 (J.A.) 16 Devonshire Road, London W4. Tel: 01-747 8108. (50455) H29

Polytechnics

Teesside Polytechnic

CHIEF LIBRARIAN: H.O.D. GRADE V

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Librarian, Head of Department V, which is vacant from 1st May, 1986, following the retirement of the present incumbent.

The Chief Librarian has responsibility for the management of the Polytechnic Library, which is located on two sites and employs approximately 37 staff.

Salary: £16,902 — £18,771, NJC Conditions of Service.

Closing date for applications: 8th November, 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & COMMUNITY STUDIES
PRINCIPAL LECTURESHIP IN NURSING STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above post from Registered General Nurses with appropriate first and/or higher degrees and who are also qualified and experienced in teaching.

The successful applicant will be expected to co-ordinate existing nursing related activities in the department and oversee their monitoring and evaluation, initiate new developments and courses, and contribute to teaching programmes.

Salary: £13,749 — £15,309 (work bar) — £17,289 per annum. The salary on appointment will be no greater than £15,309 per annum.

Closing date for applications: 8th November, 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL, INSTRUMENTATION & CONTROL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for three posts:-

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer Salary: £7,926 — £12,705 — £13,785 (work bar) — £14,763. Salary on appointment to Lecturer II will be no greater than £12,705 per annum. Salary on appointment to Senior Lecturer will be no greater than £13,785 per annum.

Appointments may be made at Senior Lecturer level for applicants with appropriate qualifications and experience.

These are 'new blood' vacancies arising from an expansion in the work of the Department in Information Engineering.

The major degree courses involved are the MSc Information Technology, BEng(Hons) Computer Technology, and BEng(Hons) Instrumentation and Control Engineering.

Contribution is specifically sought for the following areas:-

COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS
COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEMS
VLSI AND ADVANCED LOGIC DESIGN

Applications are invited from graduates with relevant industrial or academic experience, and graduates who have recently obtained a high degree in a relevant area. Candidates will be expected to engage in research and/or industrial consultancy.

Closing date for applications: Friday, 29th November, 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL STUDIES
LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post in the field of Economics within the Department of Business & Professional Studies. Candidates must be graduates with an honours degree in Economics. Candidates with interests in areas of industrial and managerial economics and business organisation would be of particular interest. Postgraduate experience and commitment to research and/or industrial and commercial experience would be an advantage. Candidates with interests in the application of information technology would be welcomed.

Salary: £7,926 — £11,733 (effiency bar) — £13,785 (work bar) — £14,763 per annum.

Closing date for applications: 8th November, 1985.

Application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Section, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS1 3BA.
Telephone: Middlesbrough (0642) 218121, Ext. 4114.

An Equal Opportunity Employer. (71169)

Lancashire Polytechnic Preston

Applications are invited for the following full-time post:

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT COMBINED STUDIES

Scale 4: £6,900 - £7,713

Administrative experience in an Institute of Further/Higher Education would be an advantage.

Some evening work will be required for which time off in lieu will be granted.

Removal expenses will be paid in appropriate circumstances.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston PR1 2TQ. Tel: (0772) 563027, quoting reference number: AT/85/86/60.

Closing Date: 31st October 1985. (50454) H29

Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic

Department of Production Engineering

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER

£7,926 - £12,705 - £11,733 - £14,763

Experience in manufacturing systems management or manufacturing systems design including a background in software associated with the control and monitoring of these systems.

Applicants must have a good honours degree in a relevant discipline together with suitable teaching and/or industrial experience.

Further particulars from Personnel Officer, Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 5FB (please enclose 4 large self addressed envelopes). Tel: 0203 24166, Ext. 399. Closing date Tuesday 5th November 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer (50431) H1

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC
Faculty of Business and Management
School of Marketing and Distribution

LECTURER II OR SENIOR LECTURER

Re-Advertisement
Ref. A46/85

Required 1st January, 1986 or a.s.a.p. thereafter. Applications invited for post to teach marketing subjects on a range of courses ranging from the B.T.E.C. Higher to Degree work, post-graduate work and professional courses.

A capacity in the specialisms of advertising, international marketing and/or marketing research will be a particular recommendation.

Applicants should have a first or higher degree in the marketing area.

Relevant business experience/a teaching qualification or experience will also be advantageous.

Burnham F.E S.L. £11,733 – £13,785 (bar) £14,763 p.a.
LII £7,926 – £12,705 p.a.

Closing date: 6.11.86

TEMPORARY LECTURER II

School of Materials Engineering
Ref. A47/85

Applications invited for temporary post to be filled by January 1986. It is intended eventually to create a permanent post for which the temporary postholder may apply.

The School of Materials Engineering provides teaching support in the subject of Materials Engineering (properties of materials, strength of materials, corrosion engineering, welding, non-destructive testing, plastics processing and computer aided manufacture) to a wide variety of courses at post-graduate, graduate and sub-degree level, principally in the Faculty of Engineering.

Applicants should possess an Honours Degree or equivalent professional qualification in Metallurgy, Materials Science or Materials Engineering. Possession of a higher degree would be of significant advantage, together with appropriate research/industrial experience. Successful candidate would be required to teach Materials Engineering with particular emphasis on materials selection and corrosion engineering, and to take an active role in one of the several well-established research groups within the School.

For further information contact Prof. Stratford on ext: 3634.

Burnham F.E.: LII £7,926 – £12,705 p.a.

Closing date: 6.11.85.

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0632 323126) or write enclosing a foolscap s.a.e. to Miss Elsie Thorpe, Admin. Asst. (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the ref. (71135)

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

Head Of Department

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Salary: (Grade VI) £18,267–£20,130

Applications invited for appointment to the above post from suitably qualified persons having experience in higher education, business, industry, and commerce. Successful candidate will be required to excercise leadership, encourage growth and change in Business Management and to initiate discussions on re-latructuring of Business Management within the Polytechnic.

Appointment to the Professoriate would be considered for a suitably qualified candidate.

The Polytechnic would especially welcome applications from persons in business and industry who wish to continue and extend collaboration with their former environment.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland, SR2 7EE or tel: (0783) 76231 Ext.11.

Closing date: 8 November 1985.

Teesside Polytechnic

Department of Administrative & Social Studies

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the above post, available from 1st January, 1986. A good first degree and higher degree are considered necessary qualifications and the successful applicant will be expected to have both teaching and research experience in the field. An interest in counselling and groupwork would be an advantage.

Interested applicants can receive further information by contacting John Waterhouse (Ext. 4344) or (0642) 218121.

Salary: £7,926 - £12,705 (effiency bar) - £13,785 (work bar) - £14,763 per annum. On appointment, will be made at Lecturer II level with a commencing salary no greater than £12,705 per annum.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA. Tel: (0642) 218121. Ext. 4114.

Closing date for applications: 30 November 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer. (71167)

Leicester Polytechnic

School of Education

Centre for Post Graduate Studies in Education

EDUCATION TUTOR (FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION)

Post No 224

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the above post which will be tenable from 1st April 1986.

The post involves a major teaching commitment in the Certificate in Education (Further and Higher Education) course and a contribution to the teaching of other courses, including the development of professional skills.

Applicants should have successful teaching experience in further education and/or post-compulsory teacher education as well as a wide knowledge of current developments and initiatives in further education.

Salary range: Lecturer II/ Senior Lecturer £7,926 - £14,763 per annum.

Application forms and further details available from the Personnel Office, Leicester Polytechnic, PO Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH.

Closing date for receipt of application forms: 28th

Polytechnics continued

The POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

NEW TEACHING APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited for the following posts:

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in

BUILDING SERVICE ENGINEERING
to co-ordinate the design activity in courses related to building services engineering.

COMPUTING
preference will be given to those with recent research or development experience.

MODERN LANGUAGES (2 posts)
applicants to be able to offer any two languages from French, German, Spanish, English as a Foreign Language.

PSYCHOLOGY
interest in applied aspects of Social, Clinical or Counselling Psychology particularly welcomed.

LEGAL STUDIES
preference will be given to those with recent practical professional legal experience.

INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY
preference will be given to those with practical experience in industrial microbiology and interested in conducting original research.

MULTI-CULTURAL EDUCATION
preference will be given to those with school teaching experience.

Temporary Lecturer II in

ECONOMICS
preference will be given to those able to teach Microeconomics.

MARKETING
experience in international, research and strategic marketing would be welcomed.

For further details and application forms contact The Establishment Clerk, The Polytechnic, Molineux Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1SB or Telephone Wolverhampton 710654 Ext 226 (ansaphone) (71178)

North Staffordshire Polytechnic
Department of Design

SENIOR LECTURERS/ LECTURERS II IN GLASS (TWO POSTS)

Senior Lecturer £11,175 - £13,158 (Bar) - £14,061. Lecturer II £7,548 - £12,099 (pay award pending).

Applications are invited from candidates for 2 posts in Glass, one of which combines the responsibilities of teaching and developing the area of Glass. Applicants should be highly skilled in Hot and/or Cold Glassmaking and should be able to carry out all the standard processes associated with blown glass and cold glass working. Candidates should have had professional experience of this area of design, and hold a good degree, Dip HCA or similar qualification.

SENIOR LECTURERS/ LECTURERS II IN DOMESTIC PRODUCT DESIGN (TWO HALF-TIME POSTS)

Senior Lecturer £5,587 - £6,564 (bar) - £7,030. Lecturer II £3,774 - £6,040 (pay award pending).

These posts are particularly suitable for practising designers, consultants and others who wish to contribute to the unique educational situation of the Multi-Disciplinary Design Course. Specialist experience in product design, material and additional experience in other areas of design would be an advantage as would teaching experience on a CNAA validated course. A degree or equivalent qualification in Industrial Design would be desirable.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Section, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, College Road, Stoke-on-Trent. Tel: (0782) 45531. Ext. 211.

Closing date for applications - 13th November, 1985. (50459) H3

PAISLEY COLLEGE

Research Assistant

for COLLEGE/INDUSTRY LIAISON PROJECT

Applications are invited from candidates who should be educated to degree level, in economics or a similar discipline, with a knowledge of statistical analysis for the above post which is tenable for 21 months from 1st January, 1986.

The Research Project is Stage II of a major study of interaction between industry, commerce and the Scottish Central Institutions, and the Research Assistant will be expected to contribute towards depth and field research. He or she, under the direction of the Research Fellow, will be responsible for the collection and analysis of research data.

SALARY £7,058 (Review Pending)

Application forms may be obtained from PERSONNEL OFFICER, PAISLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, HIGH STREET, PAISLEY PA1 2BE (Tel No 041-887-1241 ext. 230)

Informal enquiries may be made to Dr. A. Young (ext. 246) or Mrs A Connor (ext 286) (71177)

Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic
Department of Production Engineering

RESEARCH FELLOW
Centreless Grinding Research

£8,412 - £9,616

Applications are invited to join a long standing team working on research involving centreless grinding.

It is envisaged that the appointee will be a graduate in either engineering or science, or possibly maths or statistics. The project detail will be defined taking into account interests and expertise.

The post is tenable for a period of two years with a possible extension to three years.

Further particulars and application forms available from Personnel Officer, Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 5FB. (Please enclose a large self-addressed envelope). Tel: Coventry 24166, Ext. 309. Closing date Tuesday 5th November 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer. (50457) H3

LEEDS POLYTECHNIC
Brunswick School of the Environment

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE

The Polytechnic seeks to appoint an Architect, with proven design and teaching abilities, to make a major contribution to the development of the BA (Hons) and Diploma Courses in Architecture. An essential concern will be the integration with a wide range of courses concerned with the environment.

Candidates must be registered Architects and members of the RIBA. A higher degree, specialist abilities in architectural theory or urban design, active research interests and a publication record will be advantages.

Salary Scale: £13,749 – £15,309 (bar) £17,289

Details from: Mrs H Cale, Staffing Section, Leeds Polytechnic, 25 Queen Square, Leeds LS2 8AF. Tel: (0532) 462355

Closing Date: 8 November 1985. PLEASE ENCLOSE S.A.E.

Leeds is an equal opportunity employer. (71164)

The Polytechnic of North London

LI Re-Advertisement – Previous Candidates need not re-apply

LECTURER II IN STATISTICS
Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing

Applications are invited for the post of statistician/operational researcher with a strong theoretical base but a practical inclination. The major expertise required is Time Series and Forecasting (possibly Econometrics). An interest in Design and/or Operational Research would be an advantage.

Minimum Qualifications: Good honours degree in a relevant discipline and preferably with a postgraduate qualification in statistics. A recently qualified graduate would be considered.

Salary: £7,548–£12,099 plus London Allowance £1,038.

Application form and further information are obtainable from the Personnel Officer, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7. Telephone 609 2911 24 hour answerphone service.

Closing date for the receipt of applications is 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement.

The Polytechnic of North London is an Equal Opportunities Employer. H3 (50454)

Personal

LOANS TO SALARIED WOMEN from £30 granted same day. Salaried Women's Postal Loans Ltd., 175 Regent St., W1. For written quote apply 01-734 1794. (11105) H21

100% MORTGAGES 3¼ × Income. Also available: Secured Loans £1,000 – £50,000 in 10 days. Written quotes available. Hometown, 01-446 5451. (40055)800000

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES £100 to £20,000. Written terms on request. Regional Trust Ltd., 31 Dover Street, Piccadilly, London W1A 4AN. Phone 01-491 2954 or 499 5416 L000

Holidays and Accommodation

BRISCOLL HOUSE HOTEL. 200 single rooms, £60 per week, partial board. Apply 178 New Kent Road, London SE1 4XY. Tel: (01) 703 4178. (50156) H25

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

SOUTH GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

SOUTH GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (CARDIFF)

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SENIOR LECTURER: Post No. SL/26

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer to assist in the development of curricula and courses on the Manufacture and Testing of Electronic Products. Applicants must be qualified to degree level and considerable importance will be attached to relevant industrial experience.

The successful applicant will be expected to teach to Higher National Diploma level and teaching experience will be considered an additional advantage.

This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants will be reconsidered.

SALARY SCALE: SENIOR LECTURER GRADE: £11,733 – £14,763

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Cyncoed Centre, Cyncoed Road, Cardiff CF2 6XD. Telephone: Cardiff (0222) 561111, Ext. 3362. Completed application forms should be returned within fourteen days of the publication of this advertisement.

Applications are welcomed from suitably qualified people regardless of their sex, marital status, race, religion, colour or disability. (71178)

Nene College Northampton

Lecturer I in Mathematics/Statistics

A Lecturer with a degree or professional qualification and preferably with teaching experience, in mathematics/statistics is required for January 1986 (or as soon as possible thereafter).

Applicants should have interests in the statistical or quantitative areas of mathematics associated with BTEC, management and professional courses and 'A' Level. Some teaching at degree level may be offered to suitable applicants.

For application forms and further details send large SAE to Faculty Secretary, Faculty of Mathematics Management and Business, Nene College, Molton Park, Northampton, NN2 7AL. (71197)

PLEASE MENTION THE T.H.E.S. WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS

DORSET INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

THE DORSET INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IS ONE OF THE LEADING INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY

Department of Information Systems

Reader in Information Systems

Salary scale: £13,095 – £16,467 (under review)

LII/SL in Information Systems

Salary scale: £7,548 – £14,061 (under review)

The Department encompasses a wide range of disciplines associated with the application of information technology.

Reader – With proven research and or industrial experience in one of the following areas:
Software engineering, Business systems development, techniques, Distributed computing or IKBS/Expert systems

LII/SL – With recent teaching and/or industrial experience in one of the following:
Computer systems architecture, Software engineering, Operating systems and data-communications.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Senior Lecturer in Marketing

Salary scale: £11,175 – £14,061 (under review)

Required to teach on undergraduate, postgraduate and professional courses offered by the Department.

A qualification in Marketing and industrial or commercial experience is expected.

Closing date: 5 November 1985

Further details and application forms from: .

Mrs. E Dommett, (Ref THES24) Room A30, Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Wallisdown, Poole, Dorset BH12 5BB. Tel: (0202) 524111 ext. 306. (71171)

Fellowships

University of Sussex
Institute of Development Studies

SENIOR FELLOWSHIP IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
(readvertisement)

The Institute is seeking a distinguished political scientist to develop and lead research centred upon aspects of relations between the State and the economy in the less developed countries.

This senior appointment will be offered for four years in the first instance at a salary in excess of £30,000 p.a. (professorial equivalent scale). Starting date by arrangement.

Further Particulars and Application Forms are available from the Establishment Administrator, The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9RE. Tel: (0273) 606261.

Closing date: 31 December 1985. (50450) H2

University of Warwick
Institute for Employment Research

PRINCIPAL/ SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW RESEARCH FELLOWS/ ASSOCIATES

Applications are invited for a number of full-time research posts in the Institute. Applicants should have experience of applied research in the labour market field and have strong interests in policy analysis and evaluation. One appointment will be concerned with the use of a multisectoral macroeconomic model as a basis for examining economic and labour market developments.

The appointments will be within the Research Ranges 1A (£7,670 - £13,180), II (£11,205 - £14,925), or III (£14,138 - £17,705), (under review). Appointment to the two more senior levels will be made only to those who can demonstrate their ability to work independently and have experience of planning and funding their own research.

The appointments are of up to four years' duration. Applications will be considered from those seeking secondment for one or two years. The starting date will be January 1st 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applications, enclosing c.v. and giving the names of three referees, should be made to the Director, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, from whom further particulars can be obtained. Those wishing to make preliminary visits may contact the director, Professor Robert Lindley on (0203) 24011, Ext. 2502. The closing date for applications is 15th November 1985. (50433) H2

University of Warwick

KRATOS RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP IN MASS SPECTROMETRY

Applications are invited for the Kratos Research Professorship in Mass Spectrometry in the Department of Chemistry. The post has been created with the aid of financial support from Kratos Analytical Instruments. The appointment will strengthen the existing research in mass spectrometry and gas-phase ion chemistry and the successful applicant will have the opportunity of working closely with Kratos Analytical Instruments on the development of new techniques and applications of mass spectrometry.

Applications (three copies) together with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent by 29th November 1985 to the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, from whom further particulars can be obtained. Please quote Ref. No. 13/A/85/C.

The Salary will be on the Professorial scale, current minimum £18,070 p.a. (under review). (50464) H12

University of Bradford

TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH.

Applications are invited for fixed-term Research Assistant and Experimental Officer appointments associated with SERC funded research projects in hydro-meteor scattering of microwaves, lasers and transmitter multicoupling for dynamically reconfigurable cellular radio systems. Applicants should be graduates in Physics, Mathematics or Electrical Engineering ideally with a Ph.D or equivalent industrial research experience for the Research Assistant appointments. Salaries, superannuable, will be on scales (under review):

RESEARCH ASSISTANT
(2 Posts) £7628-£12160 p.a.
EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER
£7055-£10330 p.a.

All appointments will be for between one and three years.

Application forms and further particulars from the Deputy Secretary, Ref: TR/SE/JSG/TH, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP. Applications to be submitted by 19 November 1985. (71185)

Courses

pcl
Learning and Personal Development

In central London, Wednesdays, 2.30-6.00pm 15 January-18 June 1986

A Introductory course organised by the University of London Extra-Mural Department and the Polytechnic of Central London Counselling and Advisory Service.

An introduction to psychodynamic processes within an educational setting, for all those engaged in tutorial, counselling or advisory capacity in schools, colleges and universities.

Further details and application forms from: Short Course Unit, PCL, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5LS. Tel: 01-486 5811 ext 434 71184

The Polytechnic of Central London

Scholarships

Exeter College Oxford

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN THEOLOGY

The College proposes to elect, from time to time, a graduate to a Senior Scholarship in Theology. The Scholarship in Theology is a member of the College, for the Final Honour School of Theology, or the Final Honour School of Philosophy and Theology.

The value of the Scholarship will be determined by the College in the light of the Scholar's financial circumstances, but may, in appropriate cases, cover all College and University fees, and provides a maintenance grant at the current LEA level.

The Scholarship is open to both men and women graduates.

Those interested in the Scholarship for 1986/87 should address inquiries to the Chaplain, Exeter College, Oxford.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Rector, Exeter College, Oxford by 30 November 1985. H30 (50442)

Colleges of Further Education

ILEA Inner London Education Authority

Principal
KINGSWAY-PRINCETON COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of Kingsway-Princeton College to commence on 1st May 1986, following the retirement of the present Principal, Mr. M. Crighton.

The College is organised into six departments:- Business Education & Legal; Creative & Vocational; English & Continuing Education; Languages; Maths, Science & Technical; and Social & Community Studies.

The College has major branches at Sidmouth Street, WC1, Hugh Myddleton Centre, EC1 & Philip Magnus Centre, WC1 and smaller branches at other locations.

Applicants should be well qualified academically and possess a sound knowledge of further education, together with administrative experience at a senior level.

Under the provisions of the Burnham (Further Education) Report, the College is in Group 6 and the salary for the post of Principal is £24,012 per annum plus £1,038 London Allowance.

Further information and application forms (to be returned by 8 November 1985) may be obtained from the Education Officer (EO/FHE4), Inner London Education Authority, Room 267A, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB or by telephone, by ringing 01-633 7988.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER (71142)

Research and Studentships

THE UNIVERSITY OF BATH
The Wessex Regional Health Authority

SENIOR MANAGEMENT RESEARCH OFFICER

A Management Research Programme sponsored by the Wessex RHA is being run in conjunction with the School of Management in the University of Bath. A new general management structure and a very large, computer based information plan are being implemented throughout the Region over the next few years. Action research projects to support these developments already exist throughout the Region. The RHA wishes to conduct such research into its own activities, especially its own top level use of information. This research officer will work closely with the Authority's chief officers and the Director of the Research Programme, Dr Graham Guest.

Applicants are invited to discuss the post with Dr Guest, (0962 63511, Ext. 455).

Further details from the University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY. Quoting reference number 85/165. Closing date 11.11.85. (71163)

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru
National Museum of Wales
Department of Botany

RESEARCH ASSISTANT CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

A Cryptogamic Botanist (Bryologist) is required to assist in the development of curation of collections in the Cryptogamic Section of the Department of Botany.

The successful candidate will be appointed on the Research Assistant 1I (Curatorial Group F) salary scale £6,681 - £9,452 with the prospect of promotion to Research Assistant 1 (Curatorial Group E) maximum salary £11,841.

Contributory pension rights under the Museum Pension Scheme.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP to whom applications should be submitted not later than Friday, 22 November 1985.

Previous applicants need not re-apply. (71186)

Trent Polytechnic Nottingham
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/ DEMONSTRATOR

Salary £6,207 to £6,900 per annum with the possibility of a salary supplement by industry.

Required to work on a project concerning the protection of electrical systems against the effects of lightning. The project is being partly supplemented by a local Electrical Engineering Company.

Candidates should have a good honours degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering and will be expected to register for a higher degree.

Application forms and further details are available from Mrs. Pivbihzkqom, Thihtwxzhn Oyxpvz, hTrent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU.

Closing date 8 November 1985. (50458) H12

University of Warwick

KRATOS RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP IN MASS SPECTROMETRY

Applications are invited for the Kratos Research Professorship in Mass Spectrometry in the Department of Chemistry. The post has been created with the aid of financial support from Kratos Analytical Instruments. The appointment will strengthen the existing research in mass spectrometry and gas-phase ion chemistry and the successful applicant will have the opportunity of working closely with Kratos Analytical Instruments on the development of new techniques and applications of mass spectrometry.

Applications (three copies) together with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent by 29th November 1985 to the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, from whom further particulars can be obtained. Please quote Ref. No. 13/A/85/C.

The Salary will be on the Professorial scale, current minimum £18,070 p.a. (under review). (50464) H12

Thames Polytechnic Incorporating Avery Hill College
School of Computing and Information Technology

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN INTELLIGENT KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS

Needed to join a team developing a pilot fault location system for the electricity supply industry as part of the Alvey Programme's large demonstrator project on mobile information systems, under the direction of Dr Max Bramer, Head of School. The post is temporary for up to 32 months, starting as soon as possible. A secondment will be considered.

Salary £13,254 per annum inclusive.

Further particulars and application form from the Staffing Officer, Thames Polytechnic, Wellington Street, London SE18 6PF to be returned by 13 November 1985.

There is a Polytechnic in Bristol

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Research Assistantships
in
Materials Engineering

Two contracts have recently been awarded for investigations in the general area of structural integrity and life prediction of engineering materials. The specific topics are
(i) Fatigue-Creep Interactions in Single Crystal Nickel Alloys.
(ii) The Effect of Fluitar Loading on Fatigue Crack Propagation.

A Research Assistant is required to work on each project and applications are requested from well qualified Engineering, Metallurgy or Physics graduates. The posts provide an excellent opportunity to join a well established interdisciplinary research group

Submission for a higher degree may be possible for candidates not possessing a PhD

Salary - up to £10,000 pa according to qualifications and experience
In addition there is also a vacancy for a CASE Research Studentship, in collaboration with the CEGB (South Western Region) to study
(iii) Fracture and Deformation of Steels under Combined Tensile and Shear Loading.

A high degree of numeracy is required for this project.
Salary - SERC Rates plus a contribution from CEGB.
Applications and requests for further information to
Dr W J Plumbridge or Professor E G Ellison
Department of Mechanical Engineering
University Walk
BRISTOL
BS8 1TR
(Tel.0272 - 24161 Ext 41) (71188)

University of Leeds
School of Education

PREDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above post, available immediately for a fixed term of up to three years and six months, to work on a validation study of the IJC series of admission tests to nurse training involving administration, scoring, analysing test data and monitoring the progress of student nurses.

A good honours degree involving computing and some experience of data analysis are required. Some knowledge of nursing would be an advantage, but is not essential.

Salary on the IB Range for Research and Analogous Staff (£5,855 - £9,275) under review, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor Dennis Child (Tel. (0532) 431751, Ext. 7362).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 28/84. Closing date for applications 15 November 1985. (50472) H12

University of Liverpool
School of Physical Education & Recreation
Department of Sociology

INDOOR SPORTS RESEARCH PROJECT

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Assistant to lead a team of four scientists in a project funded by the Health Promotion Research Trust over four years. The Senior Research Assistant should be a postdoctoral social scientist with experience in survey work and data analysis.

Initial salary will be within the range £7,920 - £8,920 per annum (under review).

The project also requires a Research Assistant to be concerned with the physiological aspects of the research. Candidates should be postgraduates with experience in health promotion or physiology or sports science or physical education.

Initial salary will be either £6,600 or £7,055 per annum (under review).

The posts are financed for four years from 1st March 1986.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 30th November 1985 by The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Quote ref. RV/206. (50465) H12

University of Cambridge
St John's College

Applications are invited for

TWO POSTDOCTORAL SENIOR RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

The posts will be established from 1 October 1986 or from an earlier date if that proves possible. Candidates must be engaged in one of the following fields of study: Palaeoanthropology; 19th and 20th century Chinese History; Geography of South Asia or East Asia; Far Eastern Archaeology; Developmental brain research with particular emphasis on hormonal mechanisms of behaviour; Oriental Christianity, with particular reference to Syriac or Coptic; and mammalian ecology.

Further details may be obtained from The Master, St John's College, Cambridge CB2 1TP, to whom applications should be sent by 1 December 1985.

Librarians

County Education Department
Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education
Head of Learning Resources (Chief Librarian)

Salary PO GRADE 37-40 £12,513 by increments to £13,862.

Chartered Librarian required for the post of the Head of Learning Resources (Chief Librarian) over three Learning Resource Centres in an F.E. College with approximately 2500 full-time and 6500 part-time students.

The post is important to the development of the College where the future Learning Resources Service is fundamental to the institution's effective operation.

You must have held a senior post in the Library or Learning Resources Service of a significant educational establishment and have a knowledge of the application of educational technology to learning services and the energy to foster their progression alongside traditional library services.

Application forms returnable by 8 November 1985 and further details from Senior Administrative Officer, Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education, North Road, Poole BH14 0LS. Telephone Parkstone (0202) 747900 Ext 26. Please quote post E2200X.

(71170)

DORSET County Council

University of Liverpool

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants should have appropriate academic qualifications, substantial experience in the management of university libraries, and a particular interest in science libraries.

Salary on Grade IV, and not less than £16,078 p.a.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 14th November 1985 by The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars are available. Quote Ref RV/204. (50445) H17

FOR DETAILS OF ADVERTISING IN THE THES PLEASE RING SUE PEPLOE ON 01-253 3000 EXTN 206

Administration

CAREERS OFFICER (WEYMOUTH)
(Based at Knightsdale Road, Weymouth)

Applications are invited from qualified Careers Officers, preferably with a minimum of two years experience post-College, for the position of Careers Officer in the Weymouth area of Dorset.

You will work in a limited number of secondary schools, and carry out a full range of duties associated with fifth year pupils - guiding them, placing them into work, Youth Training Schemes and Non-advanced FE courses.

The area is large, encompassing Portland, Dorchester, Bridport and Lyme Regis, and much of the rural hinterland, and opportunities exist to assist with the operation of sub-offices in those areas.

Salary will be within the Scale 3/6 (£6,234 by increments to £9,591 per annum) according to qualifications and experience. Qualified Officers will commence at Scale 4 (£6,909 by increments to £7,713) with acceleration to Scale 5 after completing post-qualification probationary year, and then normal incremental progression to the maximum of Scale 6.

Application forms returnable by 8 November 1985 and further details from County Education Officer (MD), County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ. Tel: Dorchester 63131 ext. 417f. Please quote post C0208X. (71181)

DORSET County Council

Education
General Inspector (Post 16 Education)
Scunthorpe H.T. Group 9 (£16,792-£17,112 p.a.)

A well qualified and experienced person who is currently working in or with Schools and Colleges is required, for this exciting and challenging new post. Nottinghamshire is expanding its support for curriculum and professional development activity in post-16 education and the inspectorate is committed to further this work. Candidates (male or female) are sought who are able to demonstrate a broad range of skills and understanding, particularly in the professional and curriculum development concerns of post-16 institutions as they meet the needs of a changing client group.

Relocation expenses where appropriate.

Application forms and further details (s.a.e.) are available from the Director of Education, at County Hall.
Closing date: 1 November. Please quote ref. AIS10300

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall · West Bridgford
Nottingham NG2 7QP

Administration continued

Department of Education and Science

HM Inspectors of Schools

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 45 and 55, for appointment in England as HM Inspectors. HMI inspect educational institutions as part of both general and specialist assignments and provide advice to the Department and throughout the education system.

Current vacancies are for specialists in

Further and Higher Education

for all these posts appropriate academic and professional qualifications are required together with substantial teaching and industrial/commercial/professional experience.

Agriculture and Horticulture ref: 1/86
Applicants who can also offer an engineering or scientific background would have an advantage

Art and Design ref: 2/86
Applicants should have a broad interest across the field of art and design studies at different levels. Experience of fine art teaching at degree level or of film and photography courses would be an advantage

Business and Management Studies: Accountancy ref: 3/86
Applicants should have a professional qualification from a major accountancy body and experience of teaching accounting at professional and/or degree level.

Business and Management Studies: Law ref: 4/86
Applicants should have experience of teaching law at degree level. Experience in the development of BTEC Higher National Diploma courses would be an advantage.

Construction ref: 5/86
Applicants should have a degree and/or an equivalent professional qualification. Applications from Architects, Civil Engineers and Quantity Surveyors would be welcomed.

Engineering ref: 6/86
Applicants should have a background in one or more of the following fields:
Design and Manufacturing Engineering,
Motor Vehicle, Fabrication and Welding Engineering,
Electrical Power Engineering.

Health Studies ref: 7/86
Applicants should hold a recognised qualification in a nursing discipline and have a knowledge of nursing and paramedical education and child and community care courses.

Science ref: 8/86
Applications are sought from physicists and chemists. Knowledge of computing and electronics would be an advantage.

Mathematics and Computing ref: 9/86
Applicants should be able to offer mathematics or computing as a major subject discipline. Particular interest and experience in an area of computer application e.g. information technology, or in the field of mathematical sciences would be an advantage.

Starting salary for all posts is within the range £17,000–£22,500. Relocation expenses of up to £5,000 may be payable.

Application forms (to be returned as soon as possible and not later than 15 November 1985) and further information may be obtained from Mrs S Willis, Department of Education and Science, 39 York Road, London, SE1 7PH. Telephone: 01-934 0798, 0799, 0800.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

Industry and Commerce

COMPUTING SINCE 1973

Dealer of the Year Business Computers WINNER WILSON, HUGHES sponsored by Unisys and ICL

WILSON, HUGHES

We are an Authorised Microcomputer Dealership of IBM, APRICOT, VICTOR and COMPAQ. Due to our rapid growth we require two more tutors to join our Training Division in spacious, newly equipped, Hi-Tech premises. They will be responsible to the Director of Training Services.
Applicants should be good communicators, have a sound knowledge of microcomputer essentials, be familiar with at least some of the more usual business packages (Lotus 1-2-3, Displaywrite, Symphony, dBase II, Supercalc, Wordstar etc.) and must have a practical understanding of business applications.
A willingness to learn new packages and develop training material suitable for delegates of varying skill levels is required. Salary is negotiable, and a car will be provided. Please send your C.V. to:
John Allsopp, MBA, Director of Training,
Wilson, Hughes & Partners (Data Sciences) Ltd.,
Falcon One, Stonefield Way, South Ruislip,
Middlesex HA4 0LF.

BARCLAYS BANK PLC

VIDEO DEPARTMENT

Interactive Video Personnel

Barclays Bank is about to embark on an exciting development in its training and communication service to the Banking network. The interactive programme, based at the Teddington Studios of the Training Centre, will be looking for the following experienced personnel.

Senior Course Designer

The selected applicant will lead a team of three in the preparation of interactive video courses. Experience in the architecture of course design and a sympathy with educational psychology and the "power of visual communication by video" is essential.

Course Designer

A knowledge of video potential and the ability to relate this to course design will be of prime importance.

Both positions will carry potential for the development of interactive video within Barclays Bank and, as such, will offer an attractive salary and prospects package. Please send C.V. and a letter saying that you think you are the person for the job to:

**Peter Treger, Barclays Bank PLC,
Video Department,
Park House, Station Road,
Teddington, Middlesex TW11 9AD**

BARCLAYS

Secondary Education

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL
require in September 1986 or earlier a

Head of Business Studies

to lead a well established department with 60 or more VIth Form A level candidates.

The successful applicant is likely to be a graduate with experience of teaching Business Studies or Management Science or one with Business Experience.

Accommodation, available. Own salary scale. Applications with C.V. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees should be sent to The Headmaster, The Schools, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3 7BA, from whom further details mat be obtained. (71188)

Overseas

Teach on Exchange in USA

Qualified British teachers/lecturers of all subjects with 5 years experience currently teaching full-time in the UK are invited to apply for post to post exchange appointments to the USA during the 1986/87 academic year.

Teachers/lecturers are seconded on full UK salary with all incremental pension and social security rights safeguarded. Travel expenses and a cost of living allowance are payable.

Further details and application forms from: TEC (G), The Central Bureau, Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1H 9PE. Tel: 01-486 5101, Ext. 248.

The closing date for completed application is 15 November 1985. (02268) H14

University of Natal
CHAIR OF FRENCH

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons regardless of sex, race, religion, colour or national origin for this post at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

Applicants should be bilingual, French/English, have a proven record of achievement in teaching and research in French literature/Language and be capable of academic leadership in the Department.

Application form and further information is available from South African Universities Office, Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London WC1V 7EE. Closing date 28th November 1985.

Reference: PMB 13/85.

Monash University
Victoria, Australia

Department of Electrical Engineering

LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER CONTINUING

Applications are invited for two positions from candidates with proven research ability (Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering an advantage) with interest and experience in either Computer Systems Engineering (expertise in VLSI design particularly advantageous) or Power Systems Engineering. Duties include undergraduate teaching, some administrative duties, supervision of research students, conduct of research.

Salary: Lecturer $A36,221 - $A34,467 pas annum, Senior Lecturer $A35,309 - $A41,025 per annum. Superannuation. Outside Study Program, travel and removal expenses, temporary housing assistance.

Enquiries to Professor D.O. Lampard. Phone 541 8011, Ext. 3480. Applications including Ref. no. 85/19, curriculum vitae and 3 referees to the Registrar, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia 3168 by 31/12/85.

An Equal Opportunity Employer. (50456) H14

Overseas continued

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE FACULTY OF LAW

Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the Faculty of Law.

Candidates must possess at least a Master's degree in Law or equivalent and relevant teaching/research experience. Preference will be given to candidates who are able to teach in one or more of the following areas:

Banking Law	Agency & Partnership
Company Law	Equity & Trusts
Conflict of Laws	Evidence
Constitutional Law	Legal Method & Process
Contract Law	Remedies
Criminal Law	Restitution
Land Law	Shipping
Revenue Law	Torts

Gross annual emoluments range as follows:

Lecturer	S$30,660 – 63,570
Senior Lecturer	S$57,590 – 101,930
Associate Professor	S$89,300 – 123,000

(STG£1 = S$3.04 approximately)

The commencing salary will depend on the candidate's qualifications, experience and the level of appointment offered.

Leave and medical benefits are provided. Under the University's Academic Staff Provident Fund Scheme, the staff member and the University are each required to contribute at the present rate of 25% of his salary, the contribution of the staff member and the University being subject to a maximum of S$1,500 per month and S$1,750 per month respectively. The sum standing to the staff member's credit in the Fund is tax-free and may be withdrawn when the staff member leaves Singapore/Malaysia permanently.

Depending on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S$1,000 (single) or S$2,000 (married), subsidized housing at nominal rentals ranging from S$100 to S$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S$10,000 per annum per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 60% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:
The Director
Personnel Department
National University of Singapore
Kent Ridge
Singapore 0511

NUS Overseas Office
c/o Singapore High Commission in London
5 Chesham Street
London SW1
U.K.
Tel: (01) 235-4582 71187

SENIOR TRAINING OPPORTUNITY IN NEW ZEALAND

Contract or Permanent Employment Salary Remuneration Package Around NZ$50,000

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING BOARD is a professional body responsible for the development and implementation of specific and broad based management training programs for senior local government officers and elected members throughout New Zealand and works closely with the Management Department, University of Otago, Dunedin.

This senior position will have responsibility for developing and presenting training workshops and programs designed to develop the management skills of senior local government officers and elected members. Specific responsibilities include the development of training programs, provision of training aids and materials, selection of appropriate instructors, and course management, as well as advising local government authorities on the development of their internal management systems.

This is a most interesting and out-of-the-ordinary role and will appeal to candidates with a degree or equivalent qualification in an appropriate professional discipline, a personal management of training and development, and at least five years in a managerial role. We do not expect candidates will have experience with local government systems, and age is open.

The Board would consider a permanent appointment or contract (ie. three years), with a remuneration package around NZ$50,000 p.a. with location expenses being met for the individual and/or family.

To apply, please send a resume, in confidence by 6 December 1985, to:

The Director,
Local Government Training Board,
P.O. Box 5034,
Wellington,
NEW ZEALAND.
Telephone: (04) 726-621

Duties, Terms and Conditions of Appointment and further information are available on request.

Interviews will be carried out in London early in the New Year. (71141)

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut. Full or associate professor (with tenure). Area of specialization: Kant and German Idealism. Appointment to begin 1987-88. Semester system. Equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Marry Frankfurt, Department of Philosophy, Box 3666, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520. (D8534) H14

FIRST CLASS AND SECOND CLASS (division one) honours graduates in Mathematics/Statistics invited to apply for Assistantships/Fellowships ($9,000 p.a.) for MA/PhD. studies in Statistics Program, U of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA. Please send applications to Professor J. Deely, D.Sc., FAA.

Overseas continued

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons regardless of race, sex or national origin for appointment to the following posts–

SENIOR LECTURER – ENGLISH

Applicants for this post in the Special English Unit should have an MA in applied Linguistics or equivalent and experience in teaching English for academic purposes, ref. P18–0928.

LECTURER – MATHEMATICS

Applicants should have at least a post graduate degree in mathematics and a strong interest in teaching mathematics at undergraduate level, ref. P17–0934.

Salaries – Senior Lecturer R22,704–R32,820, Lecturer R17,280–R30,228. In addition to salary the *University offers a thirteenth cheque*, membership of pension and medical aid schemes, generous leave benefits, subsidised housing and University education subsidy. The appointment may be on permanent or contract terms.

Applications with a detailed C.V. and names and addresses of 3 referees should be submitted to the Assistant Registrar, Personnel, University of Bophuthatswana, Private Bag X2046, Mafikeng 8670, Southern Africa, from whom further particulars are obtainable. (71193)

University Bophuthatswana

FACULTY POSITIONS

are available at

The Abadan Institute of Technology

For Iranian Graduates in the fields of: Chemical, Electrical, Electronics, Mechanical and Petroleum Engineering, and major fields in science such as Chemistry, Physics, Applied Mathematics, Geology, English Language and Linguistics.

Application letters should be forwarded to the address below:
Recruitment Committee
Abadan Institute of Technology,
Ahwaz, Iran. (71192)

The European University Institute announces that the post of PRINCIPAL will be vacant as from 1st October 1987 for a period of 3 to 6 years.

Interested persons from the academic world, preferably with additional experience in university or research administration, or in national policy-making, and with a working knowledge of Community languages — as a minimum, English and French — are invited to ask for further particulars of the post and of the European University Institute.

The Institute would also welcome proposals from highly qualified individuals suggesting names for the post.

Correspondence should be addressed to
Mr Marcello Buzzonetti, Secretary-General,
European University Institute,
I- 50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI).
Closing date for applications: 29 November 1985. 71186

The Times Higher Education Supplement

1986 SPECIAL BOOK NUMBERS

February	7	—	European Studies
	14	—	Philosophy
	21	—	Computer Studies (I)
	28	—	History (I)
March	7	—	Maths and Physics (I)
	14	—	Social Policy
	21	—	English
April	4	—	Psychology (I)
	11	—	Law
	18	—	Environmental Sciences (including Geography) (I)
	25	—	Sociology (I)
May	2	—	Chemistry
	9	—	American Studies
	16	—	Economics (I)
	23	—	Biological Sciences (I)
	30	—	Education (I)
June	6	—	Engineering
	13	—	University Presses
October	3	—	Computers Studies (II)
	10	—	History (II)
	17	—	Maths and Physics (II)
	24	—	Politics
	31	—	Psychology (II)
November	7	—	Economics (II)
	14	—	Biological Sciences (II)
	21	—	Sociology (II)
	28	—	Environmental Sciences (including Geography) (II)
December	5	—	Education (II)

REVIEWS OF ACADEMIC JOURNALS

June	13	—	Social Sciences and Humanities
September	26	—	Sciences and Engineering

SPECIAL FEATURES

March	21	—	Management Education – a feature which will also include reviews of business and management books.
June	20	—	Women's Studies
July	4	—	Science Parks
March June November	14) 27) 7)	—	Information Technology

(72446)